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[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS—cont. (last day.)

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p.m.

SRI S. R. P. PONNUSWAMI CHETTIAR :—“கனம் மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நேற்றையதினம் இந்தச் சபையில் பிரமாணம் எடுத்துக் கொண்ட என்னை இன்றைய தினமே இந்தச் சபையில் பேசும்படியாக அழைத்ததற்கு என் மனமார்ந்த நன்றியை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக கவர்னர் அவர்களின் பிரசங்கத்தை ஆதரிக்கும் முறையில் இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நம் மாகாணத்தைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் பெரும்பாலானவர்கள் விவசாயத்தில் ஈடுபடுகிறார்கள். அடுத்தபடியாக கைத்தறித் தொழில், கைத்தறித் தொழிலைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் மத்திய சர்க்காரும், மாகாண சர்க்காரும் தங்க ளாலான உதவிகளையெல்லாம், நன்மைகளை எல்லாம் இத்தொழிலுக்கு செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது அத்தொழிலுக்குச் சலுகைகள் பல வகைகளிலும் அளிக்கப்பட்டு வந்து கொண்டிருந்தாலும்கூட அந்தச் சலுகைகள் நிரந்தரமாக இருக்குமா என்பது ஓரளவு தெளிவுபடுத்தப்படவில்லை. சலுகைகள் என்று சொன்னாலேயே நிரந்தரமாக அவை இருக்க முடியாது என்பது தெரிந்தாலும்கூட கைத்தறித் தொழிலுக்குத் தற்போது கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் சலுகைகள் நீக்கப்படுவதற்கு முன்பாக அந்தக் கைத்தறித் தொழிலின் நிலைமையை சீராக, நிரந்தரமாக முன்னேற்றம் அடைவதற்கு வேண்டிய எல்லா ஏற்பாட்டையும் செய்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று நாள் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். நம் மாகாணத்தில் நெசவாளர்கள் மிகவும் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். சில இடங்களில் நெசவாளர்களைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் வீட்டு வசதிக்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தத் திட்டம் ஆரம்ப நிலையில் இருந்தாலும்கூட அந்தப் பரிசீலனை அதிக நாள் சென்றுவிடாமல் உடனடியாக நம் மாகாணம் எங்கிலும் அவர்களுக்கு வீட்டு வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டியது நம் கடமை. அதை அரசாங்கம் சீக்கிரம் செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் சென்னை அரசாங்கம் 393 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மத்திய சர்க்கார் நம் மாகாணத்தை பொறுத்தவரையில் சொல்லுகின்ற பாசனத் திட்டங்களை எல்லாம் நீக்கி, பவனி சாகர் போன்ற 10 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் செலவாகும் பாசனத் திட்டங்களைப் போல மறுபடியும் பெரிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்கள் வராது என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். சிறிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களைப் பெருக்குவதன் மூலம் மாகத்தான் நாம் இனிமேல் நம் நாட்டின் விவசாய உற்பத்தியை அதிகம் பெருக்கமுடியும். நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களினால் தான் பெரும்பாலான மக்கள் நன்மை அடைய நிறைய வசதி ஏற்படும். நம் நாட்டில் நாம் சிறு சிறு தொழில்களை எல்லாம் அதிகம் பெருக்கவேண்டும். மதிப்பிற்குரிய ஸ்ரீ விஸ்வேஸ்வரய்யா அவர்கள் *flourish or perish* என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். அந்த முறையில் சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் ‘தொழில்களைப் பெருக்குங்கள், அல்லது அழிந்து போங்கள்’, என்ற குரலை எழுப்ப வேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை அனுசரித்து சென்னை சர்க்காரும் இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் பெரிய தொழில்கள், மத்தியதரத் தொழில்கள், குடிசைத் தொழில்கள் போன்ற தொழில்களுக்கு எல்லாம் திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதை அனுசரித்து குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி, சாக்கடை வசதி போன்றவைகளைப் பெருக்க வேண்டுமென்றாலும் பல கோடி ரூபாய்கள் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணம் பூராவும் நல்ல முறையில் செலவு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று விரும்பினாலும்கூட இன்றைக்கு அதனைச் செலவு செய்ய முடியாத நிலைமை தான் நிலவி வருகிறது. குறிப்பாக சாக்கடைத் திட்டம், குடி தண்ணீர் வசதித் திட்டம் போன்றவற்றை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்றால் 60 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு பைப் நமக்கு வேண்டி

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யிருக்கிறது. இன்றைய தினம் நமக்குத் தேவையான பைப் கிடைக்காத காரணத்தினால் பலவிடங்களில் வேலை சரிவர செய்யமுடியாமல் தடங்கலாகிறது. ஆகவே எங்கே போட்ட திட்டங்களை ஐந்தாண்டு பூர்த்தியாதவதற்குள் நிறைவேற்ற முடியாமல் போய்விடுமோ என்ற கவலை நமக்கு ஏற்படுகிறது. இந்தக் கவலையைப் போக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் பைப் செய்யக் கூடிய தொழிற்சாலைகள் நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் உண்டாக்கிவிட்டால் கவலை எதுவுமே இல்லாமல் சர்க்கரைத் திட்டம், குடிதண்ணீர் திட்டம் ஆகியவற்றையெல்லாம் மிக வெற்றிகரமாக நம்மால் செய்துமுடிக்க முடியும்.

“அதே முறையில் கைத்தறித் தொழிலைப்பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை. கோவை ஜில்லா, சேலம் ஜில்லா, மதுரை ஜில்லா போன்ற இடங்களிலும், காஞ்சிபுரம் போன்ற இடத்திலும் பட்டுத் துணி உற்பத்தி மிக அதிகம். இருந்தாலும் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் ஜரிகை உற்பத்தி செய்வது கிடையாது. பம்பாய் ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள சூரத் என்ற இடத்தில் தான் உற்பத்தி செய்யப் படுகிறது. அங்கிருந்து லட்சக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்க்கு ஜரிகை வரவழைக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஜரிகை உற்பத்திக்கு சூரத் என்ற இடம் தான் சிலாக்கியமானது என்று சொல்வதற்கு இல்லை. ஜரிகை உற்பத்திக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளோ, சீதோஷ்ணமோ அந்த ஊரில் தான் சிலாக்கியமாக இருக்கிறது என்றும் சொல்ல முடியாது. ஜரிகை உற்பத்திக்குவேண்டிய தொழிலை நம் ராஜ்யத்திலும்கூட சர்க்கார் நினைத்தால் ஆரம்பிக்க வசதியுண்டு என்பது என் அபிப்பிராயம். அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்தால் நம் ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள நெசவாளர்களுக்கு மிகவும் உதவியாக இருக்குமென்று இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக நகரசபைத் தலைவர்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் வழங்குவது பற்றி எத்தனையோ பேர் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். நகரசபைத் தலைவர்களில் யாரோ ஒரு சிலர் தவறு செய்துவிட்டார்கள் என்பதற்காக அவர்கள் எல்லோரையும் சந்தேகப்படுவதையோ, அவர்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் சில அதிகாரங்களைக் கொடுக்கத் தயங்குவதற்கோ காரணம் இல்லை. ஜனநாயக முறைப்படி எந்த நகர சபைத் தலைவராவது தவறாக நடந்தால் அவரைத் திருத்த சர்க்காருக்கு நிறைய அதிகாரம் இருப்பதினால் நகரசபைத் தலைவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய அதிகாரங்களை எல்லாம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பது என் கருத்தே. அப்பொழுதே அவர்கள் திறம்பட சேவை செய்ய முடியும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களில் சப்-அலிஸ்டெண்டு சர்ஜன் என்ற ஒரு ‘காடர்’ இருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் இருந்த அந்த ‘காடரை’ ஒழித்துவிட்டு அலிஸ்டெண்டு சர்ஜன் காடருக்கே அதை உயர்த்தியது போல ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள் செய்யவில்லை. சப்-அலிஸ்டெண்டு சர்ஜன் ‘காடருக்கு’ சம்பளம் 85 ரூபாய் என்றால் யார் நகரசபை ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் வேலை செய்ய முன் வருவார்கள். அதனால் தான் நகரசபை ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கு பாக்டர் கிடைக்காமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். நான் வேடிக்கையாகக் கூடச் சொல்வதுண்டு. எம்.பி.பி.எஸ். படிப்பதற்குச் செலவழித்த பணத்தை வட்டிக்கு விட்டாலும் கூட இந்தச் சம்பளம் வந்து விடுமே. ஐந்து வருஷம் படித்துவிட்டு எதற்காக இந்த உத்தியோகத்திற்கு வரவேண்டுமென்றுகூட அடிக்கடி சொல்வேன். ஆகவே சப்-அலிஸ்டெண்டு சர்ஜன் என்ற ஒரு கருப்பையே எப்படி சர்க்கார் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் ஒழித்துவிட்டார்களோ அதே மாதிரி நகர சபைகளிலும் ஒழித்து விட்டு அலிஸ்டெண்டு சர்ஜன் என்ற ஒரே பிரிவை வைத்துக்கொண்டு எம்.பி.பி.எஸ். பாடர்களுக்கு சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்பொழுது தான் நகர சபை ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கு பாடர்கள் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்ற நிலைமை மாறும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இரண்டாவது ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டத்தில் பெரிய தொழில்கள், மத்தியதரத் தொழில்கள், குடிசைத் தொழில்கள் போன்றவைகளை எல்லாம் சர்க்கார் பெருக்க வேண்டுமென்று திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறேன்.

[Sri S. R. P. Ponnuswami Chettiar]

[5th August 1955]

றார்கள். அதேசந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நகரசபைப் பிரதேசங்களில் விசைத் தற்களின் பவரை அதிகப்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்றால் அதில் பல சிக்கல்கள் இருக்கின்றன. குறிப்பாக பொத்தான் வைத்து காஜா தைத்த லுக்கு கால் ஹார்ஸ் பவரை அதிகப்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்றாலும்கூட பல சிக்கல்கள் எழுகின்றன. இந்தமாதிரியாக சிறிய சிறிய பிரச்சனைகளுக்கு எல்லாம் அதிகாரிகளிடம் பர்மிஷன் வாங்கவேண்டும் என்றெல்லாம் விதிப்பதானது சிறிய தொழில்களின் வளர்ச்சிக்கு இடைஞ்சலாகவே இருக்கும். நல்ல முறையில் சிறிய சிறிய தொழில்கள் எல்லாம் விரைந்தி அடையவேண்டுமென்றால் சிறிய சிறிய பிரச்சனைகளில் எழக்கூடிய சிக்கல்களை எல்லாம் உடனடியாக நீக்கவேண்டும். அதோடு நகரசபைகள் எல்லாம் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் போடப்படுகிற திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றவேண்டுமென்றாலும் பல சிக்கல்கள் இருக்கின்றன. குறிப்பாக குழாய் திட்டம், சாக்கடைத் திட்டம், குடி தண்ணீர் திட்டம் போன்றவைகளை எல்லாம் நிறைவேற்ற நகரசபைகளுக்கு ஒரே ஒரு என்ஜினியர்தான் இருக்கிறார். குறிப்பாக கோவையோன்ற நகரசபைகள் இத்திட்டங்களுக்காக மூலதனச் செலவுக்காக 6 லட்சம் 7 லட்சம் செலவு செய்ய வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அப்படியிருக்க ஒரே ஒரு என்ஜினியரைப் போட்டுவிட்டு அந்த வேலைகளை எல்லாம் நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்றால் எப்படி முடியும்? இதற்காக கோவை, மதுரை, சேலம் போன்ற நகரசபைத் தலைவர்கள் தங்களுக்கு அசில்மெண்டு இன்ஜினியர்களுடைய நியமித்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்றால் பண வசதி இல்லாத நகரசபைகளைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு சர்க்கார் அம்மாதிரி போட்டுக் கொள்வதற்கு அனுமதி தர மறுக்கிறார்கள். பணவசதியில்லாத நகரசபைகள் உதவி என்ஜினியர்களைப் போட்டுக் கொள்ளக்கூடாது என்று சொல்வதை நான் ஒப்புக்கொண்டாலும், பண வசதியுள்ள நகரசபைகளாவது போட்டுக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் தான் மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சௌகரியங்களை எல்லாம் உடனடியாகச் செய்வதற்கு வசதி ஏற்படும். இதற்கான உத்தரவையும் சர்க்கார் போட வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கல்வித் துறையில் ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்லி என் பேச்சை முடித் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஆரம்பக் கல்வியைத் பெருக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு ஆரம்பக் கல்வியைப் பெருக்கவேண்டுமென்று எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை ஏற்படுத்திக்கொண்டு பல நகரசபைகள் பாடுபடுகின்றன. ஆரம்பக் கல்வி பயிற்ற மாணவன் ஹைஸ்கூல் படிப்புக்குப் போவதானால் அங்கேயுள்ள தலைமை ஆசிரியர் இந்தப் பையனை அவன் படித்து பாஸ் செய்திருக்கும் வகுப்புக்கு மேல் வகுப்பில் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ள பரீட்சை வைக்கிறார். இந்தப் பரீட்சையில் பையன் தவறிவிட்டால் அந்த வகுப்பில் படிக்க லாய்க்கில்லை என்று விடுகிறார். திரும்பவும் அந்த பையன் தான் படித்த பள்ளிக்கே வந்தால், நீ எந்த வகுப்பில் பாஸ் செய்துவிட்டாயோ அந்த வகுப்பில் திரும்பவும் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ள மாட்டோம் என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். இந்த மாதிரியான பிரச்சனை ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டும் வருகிறது என்றாலும்கூட இவ்வாண்டு இந்தமாதிரியான பிரச்சனை கோவையில் நிறைய எழுந்திருக்கிறது. எந்த காக ஆரம்பக் கல்வி, ஆரம்ப உயர்தரக் கல்வி, ஹைஸ்கூல் கல்வி என்று பாகுபாடு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. இதனால் தான் பல சிக்கல்கள் எழுகின்றன. இதை ஒழித்துவிட்டு ஐந்தாவது வரை ஆரம்பப் பள்ளியில் படித்த மாணவனை, உயர்தர ஆரம்பப் பாடசாலையிலும், ஊடாவது வரை உயர்தர ஆரம்பப் பாடசாலையில் படித்த மாணவனை ஹைஸ்கூலில் ஒன்பதாவது படிவத்திலும் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ள அரசாங்க தார் தக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“முதல் ஊடாவது வகுப்பு வரை படிக்கும் மாணவர்களின் பெற்றோர்களின் வருமானம் 1,200 ரூபாய்க்குள் இருந்தால் அந்த மாணவர்களுக்கு இலவசக் கல்வி அளிக்கப்படுமென்று சர்க்கார் உத்திரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதனால் எவ்வளவு தூரம் நன்மை ஏற்படுமென்பது வேறு விஷயம். ஆரம்பப் படிப்பு, உயர்தரப்படிப்பு என்று பிரித்து பாகுபாடு செய்வதை

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முதலில் ஒழிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு நான் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். சபையின் உருப்பினராக வந்தவுடனேயே முதன் முதலாக எனக்குப் பேச அனுமதி அளித்த சபைத் தலைவருக்கு மறுபடியும் நான் நன்றி தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, four days of a very useful debate here is coming to an end with the reply by the Leader of the House. Our good friend, Mr. Subramaniam, is happy that he has finished his part in the other House. It is now the duty of our good friend, Mr. Bhaktavatsalam, to reply to the debate here.

“ Sir, at the outset let me say that it is really a very pleasant thing for us to note that while other bigger States have raised three crores or so by way of loans, our Government of Madras and particularly our Finance Minister has thought that he should have a loan of Rs. 7 crores. I really congratulate him on this, because it shows that the public of Madras have confidence in him. It has been the pride of this State to have its finances in a very very sound position, whether it was under the charge of Mr. Gopala Reddi then or whether it is under the charge of Mr. Subramaniam now. In the last four years of his Ministership, the banking and financial circles have gained faith and confidence and they have every hope that the money would be spent in the State in useful ways. With this faith and confidence of the financial circles, I am sure that the loan would be oversubscribed on the very day it is opened.

“ With regard to the language problem, though I cannot claim to know much about it and though I do not want to get into any controversy, I know very well the enthusiasm with which the Education Minister is launching on that. Incidentally, I may say, Sir, it has always been the people of Coimbatore that are very much attached to the language. Even when the hon. Member who spoke last started his maiden speech in Tamil, Mr. Subramaniam should have felt that his scheme for the introduction of Tamil was a welcome thing. However, a certain amount of caution is also necessary. Because, even the Education Minister himself has admitted—I am not sure whether in this House or in the other House—that when certain colleges tried the Tamil medium, there were very few students to take advantage of it. It may be very easy for the University authorities to introduce Tamil so far as the Humanities are concerned, but when it comes to the subjects of Science, it will take a good deal of time for them to have the necessary literature, books, etc., translated into Tamil. Therefore, I feel there should be some caution and we should move slowly. We may be one with the policy of the Government if they had said that students may learn things in their own mother-tongue. Otherwise, there is no scope for students of Malabar and South Kanara. Therefore, it would have been much better if Government had said ‘mother-tongue’. I am sure that the intention of the Government is to see that the children should learn things in their mother-tongue. Indeed, the other day when I put a question regarding

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Urdu, it provoked laughter in the House—not that the hon. Members were antagonistic but that was what happened; and it was given out in the press in the same way. But it is not a matter for laughter. I am sure the Hon. Minister for Education will take due note of the fact that Urdu is the mother-tongue of a good number of Muslims particularly in the City of Madras. I hope the Education Minister would consider this aspect when it comes to the question of implementing his scheme.

“References were made by very many hon. Members to land reforms. I do not and cannot claim to have much knowledge about land problems for I am mostly a City man. But I really know that when the Government pursue particularly policies of this kind, it is rather very difficult, even dangerous. If the Government of Madras or the Minister concerned has got a policy in this matter, it is better that is made public so that the people affected may know it. But there has been a mere talk here and there for the last six or seven months about the fixation of a ceiling and all that and it has really caused a stir and commotion in places like Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli. People do not know where they stand. I feel strongly that Government should make up their mind on this broader issue and say what is their policy and what they intend doing. Mere announcements here and there and casual announcements at some public meetings, far from helping the issue, will only lead to create consternation. Even now, I feel that the Government of Madras have not made up their mind in the matter, because it is not a very easy matter. It is very easy for the Ministers or for officials or for some of us to say that there will be ceiling on land holdings, but in actual working it will be a difficult problem. I would therefore submit ‘Let the Government formulate their policy and announce it so that the public may know where they stand’. These are days when ceiling is fixed on everything. I am not saying this for the purpose of cutting a joke. The Hon. Minister for Health has come out with his propaganda, namely, fixing a ceiling on the birth of children (Laughter), which is otherwise called ‘birth control’. The more propaganda he does in favour of birth control, the rate of birth is going up in our State, particularly in Malabar. (Laughter.) In this connexion I may also refer to another statement made by our Minister for Public Health while addressing a meeting somewhere in Tirunelveli that there was going to be a ceiling on incomes. It has been pointed out both here and in the other House that announcements by Ministers on important matters of policy should be made either on the floor of this House or in the Assembly. Our Ministers should not give expression to such things at places where small meetings are held. So far as I am concerned, I feel that fixing a ceiling on incomes is not our subject. I think it is a Central subject. When a Minister gives expression to a particular matter, it is taken for granted that it is not his individual view but that it is the opinion of the Government. Such utterances immediately cause consternation in the business circle. While, on the one hand, the Hon. Minister for Finance, who is in charge of planning, appeals to the

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private sector and says ' We have got great scope for industrialization, particularly in a State like Madras which is backward, and there are wide fields open ', another Minister says that there is going to be a ceiling on incomes. It is for the Minister for Industries to decide whether he will have any response from the private sector for which he is working so much. I leave the matter at that. It is better that in all such matters due care and consideration are given and whatever is said on any important matter must be said here or in the other House rather than at public platforms in far off places like Tirunelveli or Ramanathapuram.

" Now, I wish to say a few words about the Electricity department. I do maintain that the good work done by our Leader of the House, who was in charge of this department for about five or six years, is being continued by our present Minister who is in charge. No doubt, there is great improvement. I do give credit to the Government for all that. At the same time, I do feel that the Government have got a knack of doing things. They are still collecting the 25 per cent ' war surcharge ' which was levied in 1941 or 1942. It is more than ten years since the war ended, but still the Government are collecting this war surcharge."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" They have struck off the word ' war '."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" Already we are paying high rates. I do not know the rates prevailing in the mufassal, but I do feel that the levy is unreasonable. I request the Government to examine this question. If the cost of establishment and maintenance has gone up, it is better to levy the charges at some higher rate than to continue to levy this ' war surcharge '. I think the Minister concerned will take note of it.

" Again, another matter to which good reference has been made by the Leader of the Opposition is this unfortunate controversy over the B.C.G. campaign. Every day we receive some pamphlet or other, sometimes from the Ministerial side also. There is a pamphlet from our ex-Chief Minister, Rajaji, entitled ' B.C.G. Vaccination—Why I oppose it? '. Not being a medical man—I should say, fortunately—I cannot throw much light on the subject. In fact, I read the speech made by our Leader of the Opposition, Sri A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar. We read so many statements, and invariably one statement is the cause for another statement. One expert gives one view and another expert gives quite a contrary view. Laymen as we are, it is difficult to decide who is correct. It is really unfortunate that this controversy is going on. It is not for me, a small man, to say anything against one of the greatest personalities of South India. His own party is running the Government and if he really feels that this thing should be stopped, it could have been very easy for him to influence the Government

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and say 'Do not attempt it on a mass scale. I have got definite reasons'. Even important issues are settled by private meetings and not by open controversies. But let me say from my little bit of experience that very many good things have been spoiled by resorting to controversies. It is only as a last resort that we are going to the press to make statements. People who read these statements and counter-statements may not allow their children to be vaccinated? What about the parents whose children have already been vaccinated? They will always be under the constant fear that something may happen to their children. Of course, the percentage of people who have been vaccinated may be low. After all the Government feel that something good is being done and if people do not like to take advantage of it, there the matter ends. But what will be the effect of this controversy on the parents of the children already vaccinated? They will attribute any ailment to their children being due to this vaccination. The time has come when we should stop this controversy. Even the worst opponents of the Government cannot blame the Government and say that they are deliberately doing a thing which is bad for the people. Anyhow I wish that this controversy ends.

"With regard to education, I have seen a press report that the Government propose to extend the scheme of free education for poor boys up to VI Form. If the report is correct and authentic, then it is a very welcome measure and will be applauded by the public of the State. But I repeat that while the Government are prepared to do so much, the attitude of the Hon. Minister for Education towards the private colleges, which have come up during the last ten or twelve years, in the matter of grants, has not changed. I am repeating this a number of times because I feel that it is good to repeat a thing so that the Ministers may feel that because it is expressed so many times, they must pay their attention. It is really a difficult job to start a second grade college or a first grade college. Of course, our Vice-Chancellor is not here now, but the other members of the Syndicate are here. They are all very good in framing rules. They themselves do not know how much it would cost to construct a college building and to run it. Not less than three or five lakhs of rupees will be required. Therefore, I feel that the Hon. the Minister for Education should be a little bit reasonable and increase the grant."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"But the Finance Minister is not!" (Laughter.)

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN:—"I wish that there is somebody to influence the Finance Minister. The Minister for Education should consider this matter. The sum of Rs. 50,000 for a second grade college and Rs. 65,000 for a first grade college is not at all adequate. The cost of building materials has gone up by five or six times, leave alone the recurring expenditure. I hope our Education Minister will examine this question."

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" I now come to another subject, to which reference has been made by the new Member coming from Coimbatore. I also drew attention to this last time, I mean the problem of the handloom weavers. This very important matter has not been referred to in the Governor's Address. The Hon. Minister is fully desirous of doing everything for helping the handloom industry, because Madras State is leading in this handloom industry. I am sorry to say that all the cess money which is being collected by the Government of India, and which is being handed over to the Government of Madras, is a sheer waste. I say that a good deal of it is wasted in propping up these co-operative societies. I tell you, Sir,—I may be wrong—that these co-operative societies, which have come into existence during the war period, are not capable of standing on their own feet. They get lakhs and lakhs of rupees from the Government of Madras and indulge in big establishments or big tamasha or a drama, but as business concerns, they are a colossal failure. Last time the Hon. the Minister for Finance was very kind enough to say that these co-operative societies formed about 18 per cent of the general trade. May I ask the Hon. Minister, Sir, why in spite of all the inducements given to co-operative societies, they form only 18 per cent of the whole trade? The Hon. the Minister said once that he would examine the question. I think he has not examined the question. If that is so, I would request the Hon. Minister to examine it. A rebate of one and a half annas in the rupee is given for pushing up the sale of handloom cloth. Co-operative societies and wholesalers give this rebate to their customers. The Government reimburse this rebate to them. What will be the effect of giving this rebate by Government on those who are outside the co-operative societies? This means competition between co-operatives and outsiders. I am told by a reliable authority that these co-operative societies, whenever they are allowed to export cloth to Ceylon, give a rebate of 2 annas in the rupee to their customers. But others in the trade, if they send cloth to Ceylon, are unable to give this rebate, because they cannot get it reimbursed to them by Government. These are all matters which should be considered by the Hon. Minister.

" Sir, the other day I saw in the papers that handloom cloth to the tune of Rs. 30 lakhs remains unsold, and that a rebate of 2 annas in the rupee will be given to all purchasers of this cloth. Why was this variety of cloth produced without regard to its consumption and marketing facilities? When we are spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees, I want that the money should be spent usefully. The money should go to benefit all the handloom weavers for whom we give so much. Probably it did not occur to the hon. Member Sri Govinda Menon to say that there was so much complaint that the money paid by Government did not help the weavers in Malabar. Therefore, it is good that the Government should know where they stand when they are spending so many lakhs of rupees on the handloom industry.

" Sir, then I come to transport. I am one of those making complaints against transport. Whatever is said is said with the

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best of intentions. When transport is taken over by the Government of Madras, they should have the satisfaction that they have the best transport. Much can be said in favour of transport, the buses on the roads, the greater number of routes opened, etc. People are getting buses every time and even on special occasions. I may pay my tribute to the Minister for Transport for the interest he is taking in transport. On occasions our Ministers should go out and have first-hand knowledge of our transport and other things. Reports from departmental officers will not indicate the real position. But if Ministers go out *in cognito*, they will be able to know the real position. I saw a report in the Press of the Hon. Minister going out to see the crowds at bus stands and satisfying himself about the adequacy of the buses, etc. I wish the Hon. Minister Mr. A. B. Shetty goes *in cognito* to hospitals to see the position there. There is scope for improvement in the hospitals. I am sure that, with the amount of interest that the Transport Minister is taking, there will surely be improvement in transport. I am sure that this improvement will be kept up and that the people of Madras will be able to say that they are having the best transport in the whole of the Indian Union. The Hon. Minister for Transport asked why should people go to the Press to have their grievance redressed when they could as well go to the Government direct. Sir, people look to the Press also to have their grievances redressed. When anything appears in the Press, it has got its own effect. Ministers and officials immediately take action."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Sir, the other day I said that it would facilitate Government if a copy of the letter to the Press was sent to the Government also instead of sending it only to the Press. I never said that I objected to matters appearing in the Press. I only wanted that copies of the letters appearing in the Press should also be sent to Government so that they might take immediate action."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Do not Government read papers? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" We do."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" Perhaps with my knowledge of Tamil, I did not follow the Minister correctly. Anyhow there is a tendency among Ministers—I do not want to refer to anyone in particular—not to take kindly to letters appearing in the Press. The Hon. the Minister for Finance is also the Minister for Information. He made some references to Press when he addressed a meeting of the journalists in Madras recently. But the Press has been rendering service conscientiously, particularly in our State, of which we can feel legitimately proud.

" Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar, who is an authority on land reforms in our group, has objected to the imposition of a surcharge on land revenue. In fact, Sir, if I remember aright, there was a report in the Press that our Minister for Finance told the Central

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Government that till the new elections were over in Madras, they in Madras did not intend to impose any new taxes. If that is correct, the Hon. Minister must see that this surcharge also is removed.

“ The Hon. the Minister for Finance in the course of the last budget debate made a definite and categorical statement that he would examine the whole question of falling prices, and if there was a tendency for prices to fall, he would withdraw the taxation measure. I do not know whether the Government have examined the matter. If they find that there is a downward trend in prices, I hope they will give up this additional levy of 2 annas in the rupee on land revenue.

“ The Government propose to bring in a Bill for extending the life of the Madras Building (Lease and Rent Control) Act of 1949. This Act was passed about ten years ago as a temporary measure. But its period of life is being extended from time to time. I think that there is no difficulty, particularly in the City of Madras, to get bigger houses fetching a rent of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 per month. But the lower middle classes and middle classes are finding it very difficult to get accommodation. The Government, instead of depending solely upon the extension of the life of this Act, should have schemes to put up additional houses under the auspices of the City Improvement Trust. This will go a long way to solve the housing problem in a cosmopolitan City like Madras. I think the Hon. Minister for Public Works will look into this.

“ There is a reference to the ban on crossword puzzles, for which notice of a non-official resolution has been given by an hon. Member. When the resolution comes up, we will have our say. This is a step in the right direction.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ It is a Government resolution.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ There is also a non-official resolution given notice of by Sri T. M. Daivasikhamani Achariar. The Government of India have reacted to public opinion and they are taking the necessary measures. With regard to the betting on American cotton for the last five or six weeks the Commissioner of Police and his subordinates have been taking all possible steps in order that this betting may be put an end to. It has not been completely eliminated but thanks to the action taken by the police, demoralization has set in among those people who had been indulging on this betting on American cotton. I know how people who were very ordinary in the morning could become millionaires in the evening by this betting. This betting has affected the earnings of the poor people, who had fallen a prey to this evil. If one poor man invested 1 anna in the morning, there was a possibility of his getting some huge amount in the evening, provided he has won. Thousands of poor folk had fallen a prey to this betting and have consequently lost their daily earnings. I am glad that a Bill preventing betting on American cotton is coming up.

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The Government have got the power to detain a person under the Preventive Detention Act, if in their opinion such a person was likely to subvert law and order or be a menace to society. Even though there may be some legal lacuna and lawyers might object to such a course, I do feel that Government could arrest all those people who are indulging in this game. (Sri A. M. Allapichai: 'Such an arrest may be against the Constitution.') I know that subject is a fertile field for lawyers.

" I will not take up much of your time. We are now about to embark on our Second Five-Year Plan. Preparations of our State's Second Five-Year Plan have already been completed and we have been told that the Legislature would be given an opportunity to discuss the Second Five-Year Plan. As far as our irrigation resources are concerned, we have come to the last. We do not have many minor irrigation works also. The only hope for our survival is industries, major as well as small-scale industries. I am sure that when the Hon. Finance Minister goes to Delhi to have a discussion with the Planning Commission regarding our Second Five-Year Plan, he will have the support of both the Houses of the legislature and the people. I am sure he will see to it that Madras gets its share and will be placed on a stable footing. There is a feeling which I have heard in this House as well as the other, among Malayalees that they have not been getting their proper share, that their district had been neglected and so on. Neither would I contradict nor support such a statement. But such a feeling is there among hon. Members hailing from Malabar. I am sure such a feeling would be removed if our Hon. Finance Minister were to convene a conference of all M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. from Malabar and discuss with them to know what had been neglected and what they want to be included in the Second Five-Year Plan. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: 'We are convening such a conference.') I am glad of that. Such a conference would go a long way in dispelling the fear from their minds that their district had been neglected by this Government. I am aware of what the Hon. Finance Minister said on a previous occasion, viz., that so long as Malabar continued to be a part of Madras, it will continue to receive attention which it deserved and Malayalees even though they may be in a minority would never be discriminated against. I do hope that that assurance would stand and that after the conference of the M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. with the Hon. Minister for Finance, they will no longer entertain the impression that they had not got their due share in the Second Five-Year Plan. I know that there are groups working to foment trouble and who are always spreading rumours. I do hope that our Government would take prompt action to convene such a conference without allowing the smoke to catch fire.

" I do hope, as I said previously that the Hon. Finance Minister would succeed in his discussion with the Planning Commission regarding our Second Year-Plan, and in his endeavour he will have the support of all of us. Let our Government show

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that what they are now seeking to do is for the benefit of our children and our children's children. After all we are coming to the end of our life. In that category I include the elder members of this House. What we plan now should be for the benefit of our posterity, so that when they grow up they would say that they are happy and that they are enjoying the fruits of the Second Five-Year Plan, which we are now ushering in."

* SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should like to confine myself to some of the matters contained in the Governor's Address. It is said in the Governor's Address that the Government are well aware that a satisfactory settlement of these problems (agrarian problems) is an essential part of a Welfare State, which they are anxious to establish. If the Government genuinely believe in this statement of theirs, viz., that they are anxious to establish a Welfare State, then what is the immediate thing they ought to have done. They ought to have found a lasting solution to the agrarian problems by bringing in land reforms, about which they have been loudly proclaiming. But what is it that we find about land reforms in this Governor's Address? They are going to bring in piecemeal legislation. They are bringing in land reforms in three stages. Apparently I do not know what is the reason for bringing these land reforms piecemeal when especially they have admitted that for the establishment of a Welfare State, they must find a satisfactory solution to our agrarian problems. We are now having only the first dose in the form of a Bill putting a ban on the eviction of cultivating tenants. But is the Bill going to serve the purpose. What does it say? It says that unless and until the tenant pays the arrears of rent, he shall be evicted. That right of eviction is now given to the landlords. We all know that these landlords have been getting extortionate rent from the poor peasantry. What is now said in this Bill is that these poor tenants should not keep any arrears of this extortionate rent which they have been paying to the landlords hitherto. In other words this Bill gives a protection to the landlords to collect that extortionate rent. Of course Government say that they would bring in a Bill fixing fair rent. But that has not yet been published. Therefore as things stand at present, this extortionate rent should be paid by the peasantry if they want to continue their tenancy. It is now said under clause 3 that unless the cultivating tenant pays all the arrears of rent due from 31st March 1954, within a month from the commencement of this Act, he shall be evicted. In other words the landlord is given the power to collect the extortionate rent he had been collecting. Is this just?

" I do not understand how this will be considered a land reform at all. This Bill really seems to be a way to aid the landlord in the collection of extortionate rents. But to-day if really a tenant is poor and has been unjustly evicted, he will not be restored because he may not have the money to pay that rent and get restored to possession. P.m

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“ One more word about this land reform. Government say that there are some constitutional difficulties in fixing a ceiling on the possession of land. I do not understand what those constitutional difficulties are. Is it so difficult that, even after the amendment of the Constitution that has been carried out for a specific purpose, the Government are not able to find out how to fix a ceiling on land holdings. It has been done in Pepsu. It has been done in other States. I do not think that there will be any constitutional difficulties, if Government are really earnest in what they say.

“ Then, I shall review another significant statement in the Governor's Address. The Government say that there is a desire and an awareness that they should remove poverty and ensure a socialistic pattern of society. I am not saying that, when they speak of a socialistic pattern of society, it should be anything like what is happening in the Soviet Union. Let us have our own socialistic pattern. What does this Address disclose as to what the socialistic pattern is? One thing I may say about the socialistic pattern. I certainly think that the Government will not be able to deny that there can be no question of a socialistic pattern where the worker is not the dominant part in that system. If we read this Address from beginning to end, we will not find anywhere any sympathy for the worker, both industrial and the middle class, who is suffering from being underpaid. Bonus is not given on the basis that the worker has no share in the profit. Profit-sharing cannot be made the basis of giving bonus to workers. That is the latest decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal which the worker to-day has to face. One would think from a reading of this Address that everything is all right with the worker and he is going on very well. The worker is really the dominant person who is responsible and who will be responsible for industrialization or for producing wealth in this country. In spite of all that, there is not a single word about the worker in this Address.

“ Government themselves accept the principle of socialistic pattern. Let us see how they treat their own workers. I am sorry that the Hon. Minister for Electricity and Public Works is not here. I am the President of the union of workers in the Madras Electricity Department. I can say, Sir, even to-day the worker serving in the Electricity Department gets only a minimum wage of Rs. 19-8-0, whereas even an unskilled worker in the Coimbatore mills gets Rs. 26 per month of 26 days. The Government workers do not also get the same dearness allowance as the Coimbatore mill workers. Yet, Government talk of socialistic pattern. They talk of doing something in building up the wealth of the country and abolition of poverty when they are not able to give their own workers a minimum wage.

“ Therefore, Sir, these are really platitudes and the proof of the pudding is in what Government are going to do and what they have really done. It astonishes me to find that there is not a single word in this Address either about the industrial or other

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workers. Are they not having any grievances at all? What do the Government propose to do for the working classes or the middle class? Therefore, it is just like staging Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark'.

"I have got only one important point to refer to. Certainly everybody wants that our country should be industrialized. It is not as though every person will not agree that the country needs industrialization. Lot of money is being spent on schemes. Supposing we have Rs. 4 crores for a scheme. All this money will not go into the scheme. Government will not be able to deny that there is waste and that there is corruption. Unless Government have a regular plan to root out this corruption and take into confidence everybody for this purpose and bring in some sort of enthusiasm to the entire people to be vigilant regarding these things, the entire money will not go into the factories or schemes, as a part of it will go as a waste or taken away by corruption."

SRI V. BASHYAM AYYANGAR :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the first place I should like to join in the congratulations which have been offered to Sri J. Sivashanmugam Pillai who has been nominated as a member of the Union Public Service Commission. He has been one of the very able Speakers of the Legislative Assembly and his going away to Delhi will be a loss to the Madras State. His appointment as a member of the Union Public Service Commission is a recognition of the rights of the backward classes. One of the ablest men who represent the Backward Classes in this State has been elevated to that post and I have very great pleasure in congratulating him as well as the Government on their choice."

"Secondly, I may refer to the Second Five-Year Plan. It is stated in the Governor's Address that it is the intention of the Government to give an opportunity to the people of every village to frame their own plan for the village and special staff has been appointed in some of the districts to enable the Government to have the opinion of the villagers in the matter. It is gratifying to note that the Government are making up their mind to consult the villagers as regards the Second Five-Year Plan. But in that connection I wish to say that the Government will have to be very careful in guiding the villagers to let the Government know their own requirements, because at present there are factions in the villages and there is no unity among them. It is very difficult for the ignorant people who are not very much conversant with the Government measures to form an opinion even on the needs of their own villages and intimate them to the Government. So there is great need for the Government to be careful in ascertaining opinion in villages, so that the opinions offered by the villagers might be useful to the Government in carrying out their plans."

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"I wish to draw the special attention of the Government to minor irrigation works in villages. The Government are doing a

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good deal with reference to major irrigation projects, but with reference to minor irrigation works which are very necessary especially in dry districts, I do not think the Government are doing enough. Therefore, the Government should take some active steps in order to help the people in the villages in dry districts like Chingleput, North Arcot, and Salem, so that they may have sufficient irrigation facilities for their lands. Villages in these districts have suffered during the last famine years and therefore the Government should pay special attention to the irrigation needs of these villages and attend to minor irrigation works. If big water-supply schemes are not possible for these villages, it lies on the Government to help them at least by way of strengthening the minor irrigation works in them.

"I am happy to find that the Community Projects National Extension Service works would be extended so as to cover all the villages in the State. I commend this intention of the Government and hope it will be carried out very soon because, as it is, only some villages come under the Community Projects and National Extension Services and they alone have got the advantage and the other villages remain in the same old unsatisfactory condition. When therefore these villages are also covered by Community Projects and National Extension Services it will be a great advantage to the people in those places.

"In this connection, I would like to suggest to the Government that non-official agencies who are now working for the cause of social welfare be taken into their confidence and their help sought and obtained. So far as the Community Projects and National Extension Service works are concerned, instead of employing highly paid and costly staff, the Government would do well to take the assistance of organizations and individuals who are already doing social service both in urban and rural parts. There are a large number of organizations now working for the welfare of the rural population in an honorary capacity. Government will do well to select some of the reliable and well conducted organizations and take their help also for this village uplift work.

"One word more, Sir. As regards Harijan Welfare, I find it is remarked here—

'With the opening of elementary schools in all big villages, the necessity for special schools for Harijans has diminished. They will be encouraged to join common schools where they will receive all the existing concessions. With a view to induce children of all communities to join Harijan schools and thereby help in the free mixing of Harijans with other communities, it is proposed to supply mid-day meals to non-Harijan pupils attending Harijan welfare schools as an experimental measure in the North Arcot district. . . .'

The question whether Harijan welfare schools should be retained or whether they should be amalgamated with other elementary schools is a thorny one. It has come up for discussion before the

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Harijan Welfare Advisory Board on more than one occasion and opinion on this question appears to be divided. While many are in favour of these schools being merged with ordinary schools, there is also strong opposition to it from others. I think that it may be necessary to continue these Harijan welfare schools at least for a short time more. The proposal of the Government to supply midday meals to non-Harijan pupils attending Harijan schools is a move in the right direction. But at the same time, they have also to look to the convenience of the Harijan pupils attending non-Harijan schools, that is to say, ordinary elementary schools. At present, midday meals are supplied only to Harijan pupils attending Harijan welfare schools. But the Harijan pupils attending other schools are not given midday meals. There has been an agitation for the supply of midday meals for these children also. The problem could be satisfactorily solved only when the Government arrange to give midday meals to all backward class pupils who are attending all the elementary schools.

“A good deal of work is being done for the welfare of Harijans but there is one sphere to which they should devote their attention to a large extent, namely, providing of housing accommodation for the Harijans. Of course, the question is receiving some attention in towns, but in villages, in municipalities, etc., the housing problem is as bad as ever so far as the Harijans are concerned. The Government have been taking some steps to acquire or set apart lands and for providing houses for Harijans, but I do not think that they have made sufficient advance. It lies on the Government to devise means to make a comprehensive plan whereby the Harijans generally will be enabled to have some place to call their own for their residence and some additional site where they can keep their cattle in the place of the poor huts which they have now to huddle themselves in. I hope that the Government will take effective steps in this direction as early as possible.”

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI:—“கனம் சேர்மென் அவர்களே, மேன்மை மிக்க கவர்னர் அவர்கள் பேசிய பிரசங்கத்தை ஆதரித்து நான் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

“நமது சென்னை சட்டசபையின் சபாநாயகர் கனம் சிவஷண்முகம் பிள்ளை அவர்களை உயர்ந்த பதவிக்கு மத்திய அரசங்காத்தார் நியமித்திருப்பது சரித்திரத்திலேயே முக்கியம் வாய்ந்ததாகும். மூீமான் பிள்ளை அவர்கள் மிக உயர்ந்த குணம் உடையவர்கள். திறமைசாலி. எட்டு வருஷங்களாக இந்த மாகாண சட்ட சபையின் தலைவராக தொடர்ந்து மிகச் சிறிய முறையில் பணியாற்றிவருகிறார்கள். சட்டசபையிலுள்ள எல்லாக் கட்சியினரிடையேயும் நன்மதிப்பையும், ஒத்துழைப்பையும் ஆதரவையும் பெற்று நல்ல பெயர் பெற்றிருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்வளவு உத்தம குணம் வாய்ந்தவரை உயர்ந்த பதவிக்கு உயர்த்துவது சாதாரணமாக “அடக்கம் அமரான் உய்க்கும்,” என்றவள்ளுவரின் வாய்மொழி மெய்ப்பிப்பது போலத்தான் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அவர் இந்த உயர்ந்த பதவியை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு அங்கு சென்று வேலை செய்வதில் விருப்பப்படவில்லை என்று நான் கேள்விப்பட்டேன். “பெற்ற தாயும் பிறந்த பொன்னும் நற்றவானில் நனி சிறந்தனவே,” என்று பாரதியார் சொன்னது போல நமது சிவஷண்முகம் பிள்ளை இந்த மாகாணத்திலேயே தொடர்ந்து சபா

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4 20 நாயகராக இருப்பதையே, அல்லது சட்டசபையில் அங்கம் வகித்துக்கொண்
p.m டிருப்பதையே பெருமையாக எண்ணுகிறார்கள். அதனால் அவருக்குப் பல
கஷ்டநஷ்டங்களும், தேகஆரோக்கியத்திற்கு இடைஞ்சலும் ஏற்பட்டு வரு
கின்றன என்பதற்குப் பயம் இருந்து வருகிறது. ஆனால் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான
ஆண்டுகளாக ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருந்த சமூகம், நசுக்கி வரப்பட்ட சமூகம்
இன்று நமது சாதாரண ஆட்சியில் சிறிது உயர்ந்த நிலைக்கு வந்து கொண்டி
ருக்கிறது. மேலும் மேலும் அந்தச் சமூகம் உயர்ந்த நிலைக்கு வரவேண்டி
மென்று அந்த சமூகத்தின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்காகவே பலகாலமாக உழை
த்து வருகின்ற எங்களைப் போன்ற பலர் விரும்புகிறார்கள். அவர்கள்
நாளுக்கு நாள் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்து வருவதையும் கண்டு சந்தோ
ஷப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே அந்தச் சமூகத்தின் பிரதிநிதியாகப் பணியாற்ற
வேண்டுமென்று இந்த உயர்ந்த பதவிக்கு ஸ்ரீமான் பிள்ளை அவர்களை
இந்திய ஜனாதிபதியே நியமித்திருப்பது குறித்து நாங்கள் சந்தோஷப்படு
கிறோம். இந்த உயர்ந்த பதவிக்குப் போக ஸ்ரீமான் பிள்ளை அவர்களுக்கு
விருப்பம் இல்லாவிட்டாலும் கூட அந்தச் சமூகத்தின் நலனைக் கருதி
அந்தப் பதவியை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்
கொள்ளுகின்றேன். அதைச் செய்தால் அந்தச் சமூகம் மேலும்
மேலும் ஸ்ரீமான் பிள்ளை அவர்களின் சேவையினால் உயர்ந்த நிலைக்கு
வருவதற்கு வசதி ஏற்படும். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் தமிழ் நாட்டில்
பிறந்த ஒரு தமிழனை, தனித் தமிழனை, பச்சைத் தமிழனை இந்தப் பெரிய
பதவிக்கு நியமித்திருப்பது மிக மகிழ்ச்சிக்கூரியதாகும் என்று நான்
தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் நமது மாகா
ணத்தை எதிர்போக்கி இருந்த பெரிய அபாயத்தைப்பற்றி, இந்த நாட்டில்
பிறந்த எல்லாத் தமிழ் மகனும் வெட்கி தலை குனியும்படியாகச் செய்யக்
கூடியவதற்கு இருந்த சம்பவத்தைப் பற்றி எதுவும் குறிப்பிடவில்லை.
அதாவது ஆகஸ்ட் ஒண்ணுந்தேதி அன்று நமது தேசிய கொடியை கொளுத
துவது என்ற நிபந்தனையை இந்த தேசத்தைச் சேர்ந்த ஒரு தலைவர்
ஸ்ரீ ராமசாமி நாயகர் வெளியிட்டிருந்தார். அதைப்பார்த்தவுடனேயே
சென்ற 26, 27-ந்தேதிகளில் கணம் கவர்னர் அவர்கள் இந்த விஷயத்தை
படிக்கிறபோதே மிகவும் பயங்கரமாக இருக்கிறது என்கிற அபிப்பிரா
யத்தை வெளியிட்டிருக்கிறார். அதிர்ஷ்டவசமாக அந்தச் சம்பவம் நிக
ழாமல் தடுக்கப்பட்டுவிட்டது. அதற்காக நாம் காமராஜர் தலைமையில் இயங்
கும் மந்திரி சபையைப் பாராட்டக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். அந்தச் சம்ப
வம் மாதிரும் நிகழ்ந்திருக்குமானால் லட்சக்கணக்கான மக்களின்
பிணத்தைத்தான் பார்க்க நேர்ந்திருக்கும் என்னென்றால் நம் நாட்டில்
பிறந்த லட்சக்கணக்கான மக்களின், தியாக சீலர்கள், தேச
பக்தர்களின் தன்னலம் கருதா உழைப்பினால், உடல் ரத்தத்தினால், அவர்
களது உயிர் தியாகத்தாலேயே இந்தப் பொன்னான கொடி, பட்டுக்கொடி
தேசியக் கொடி நாட்டில் பறக்கவிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. “ தம் உயிரினைக்
கொடுத்தேனும், அந்தப் புனிதக் கொடியினைக் காப்போம்,” என்ற
பிரதிஞ்ஞையை மஹா ஜனங்கள் எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.
இந்தக் கொடியை எரிப்பதனால் அத்தனை பேர்களுடைய சுவத்தின் மேலே
நடந்து சென்று தான் அதனைக் கொளுத்த முடியும். அந்தச் சம்பவம்
நிகழ்வதாயிருந்தால் இந்த நாடே ஒரு அமார்க்களமாயிருக்கும். எங்கே
கொள்ளுத்தினிடப் போகிறார்களோ என்ற இதயத் துடிப்பில் நான் பல
யிடங்களுக்கு ஓடிக்கொண்டிருந்தேன். முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களின்
சாமர்த்தியமான முயற்சியால் அந்த நிகழ்ச்சி தடுக்கப்பட்டு விட்டது என்ற
வுடன் தான் மகிழ்ச்சியோடு இன்றைக்கு ஊர் திரும்பி வந்தேன். இந்தச்
சம்பவம் நிகழாமல் தன்னுடைய சாணக்கிய புத்தியால் தடுத்துவிட்டதற்கு
முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு நாம் மிகவும் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். இந்த
மந்திரி சபை பூராவுக்குமே நம் பாராட்டுதல் உரியதாகும்.

“ ஹிந்தியை எதிர்ப்பதற்காக கொடியை கொளுத்தவேண்டுமென்று
ஸ்ரீ ராமசாமி நாயகர் அறிக்கைவிடவேண்டியதில்லை. ஹிந்தியை எதிர்ப்
பதற்காக கொடியை எரிப்பது பரிகாசமான செய்தி. ஹிந்தியை எதிர்ப்
பதற்கு எத்தனையோ வழிகள் இருக்கின்றன. நேற்றையதினம் பேசிய

5th August 1955] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

ஸ்ரீ லட்சுமணசாமி முதலியார் அவர்களும், ஸ்ரீ நாராயணசாமி பிள்ளை அவர்களும் ஹிந்தியைப் பலமாக எதிர்த்தார்கள். தேசிய பாஷை ஹிந்தியை பலமாக எதிர்ப்பார்கள், நம்மை அடிமை படுத்தி வைத்திருந்த, நம்மை அடக்கியாண்ட வெள்ளைக்காரன் பாஷையை மாத்திரம் விடுவதற்கோ, எதிர்ப்பதற்கோ, முன் வராத மிகவும் வருந்த வேண்டிய விஷயம் “தமிழ் மொழி வளரவேண்டும், தமிழ் மொழி பெருகிச் செழிக்கவேண்டும், தமிழ் தமிழ் என்று முழுங்குங்கள்” என்று வீரகோஷமிடுகிறவர்கள் எல்லாம் அந்தக் கருத்தை எடுத்துச் சொல்வதற்கு, ‘Dear friends’ என்று ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுகின்றார்கள். அதில் பேசி எல்லோருக்கும் புரிய வைக்கிறார்களாம். அப்படியே தமிழில் பேசச் சொன்னாலும் நாலு வார்த்தைகள்கூட ஒழுங்காகப் பேச முடியாமல் தவிக்கிறார்கள். இதுதானா தமிழை வளர்ப்பதற்கு விரி வீரத் தமிழர்கள் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்பவர்கள் கடைப்பிடிக்கும் முறை. தமிழ் வளரவேண்டுமென்றால் தமிழிலேயே பேசவேண்டும். சமார் முப்பது வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னால் நான் மாகாத்தம் காந்தி அவர்கள் தலைமையில் நடந்த பெல்காம் காங்கிரஸ் கூட்டத்திற்குச் சென்றிருந்தேன். ஒரு நாள் காலை விளையாட்டு மைதானத்தில் மகாத்மா முன்னிலையில் பல விளையாட்டுகள் விளையாடினார்கள் விளையாட்டின் முடிவில் “கர்னாடக் மதாக்கி ஜே.” என்ற வீர முழக்கம் எழுந்தது. அடா! நாம் இருக்கும் இடம் கர்னாடகம் அல்லவா? கர்னாடக மக்கள் எவ்வளவு தேச உணர்ச்சியுள்ளவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். தங்களையே கர்னாடகத் தாயுக்கு ஜே என்றல்லா வீர முழக்கம் செய்கிறார்கள் என்று எண்ணினேன். அந்த உணர்ச்சி நம்மில், தமிழ் நாட்டில் பிறந்த வீர மகன்களுக்கு எல்லாம் உண்டாகவில்லையே, என்றைக்கு உண்டாகும் என்று ஏங்கினேன். முப்பது வருஷங்கள் கழித்த பிறகும் இன்றைக்கும் கூட, நாடு சுதந்திரம் அடைந்து ஜனநாயக ஆட்சி இயங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கும் இன்றைக்கும் கூட தமிழ் மொழியைத் தாய் மொழியாக உடையவர்கள், தமிழ் நாட்டில் பிறந்தவர்கள் தமிழிலேயே பேசவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் வெட்கப்படுகிறார்கள். இது வெட்கத் தலைகுனிய வேண்டிய விஷயம் அல்லவா? இந்தச் சபையில் தமிழில் பேசினால் இரண்டொருவர்களுக்குப் புரியாதே என்பதற்காகவோ நம் மொழியில் பேச நாம் மலைப்பது?”

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—“நாங்கள் மலையாளத்தில் பேசலாமா?”

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—“தாராளமாகப் பேசுங்கள். உங்கள் தாய் மொழியில் நீங்கள் பேசுவதை யாரும் தடுக்க முடியாது. தடுக்கவும் மாட்டார்கள். அவரவர்கள் அவரவர்களுடைய தாய் மொழியிலேயே பேச வேண்டுமென்று தான் நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால் “தொட்டில் பழக்கம் சுருகா மட்டும்”, என்பது போல் ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே பேசி, எழுதி பழகிப்போனவர்கள் ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே தான் பேசுவோம் என்று பிடிவாதம் செய்வதோடு எதற்காக தமிழ் மொழியில் பேசவேண்டும், தமிழ் மொழிலேயே அரசாங்க அலுவல்களை எல்லாம் நடத்த வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கின்ற குரலுக்கு எதிராக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்பது தான் என் கேள்வி. ஸ்ரீ கோவிந்த மேனன் போன்றவர்கள், ஸ்ரீ நரசம்பையா போன்றவர்கள் அவரவர்களுடைய தாய் மொழியில் பேசுவதை யார் தடுத்தார்கள்? மத்திய அரசாங்கம் தடுத்ததா? அல்லது நம் அரசாங்கம் தான் தடுத்ததா? தாய் மொழியிலே ஆட்சியை நடத்த வேண்டுமென்ற கொள்கையை ஏகமனதாக நாங்கள் ஆதரிக்கத் தயாராக இருக்கிறோம். அதைக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு சர்க்காருக்குத் தைரியம் இல்லை. ஊக்கம் இல்லை. சர்க்கார் இந்தப் பிரச்சினையைத் தட்டிக் கழித்துக்கொண்டே போகலாம். ஆனால் பிரதேச மொழியிலே நீர் வாகம் நடத்த வேண்டிய காலம் நெருங்கிவிட்டது. அதைத் தடுக்க யாராலும் முடியாது. அது வந்தே தீரும். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் தற்பொழுதிலிருந்தே அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஆயத்தங்களை எல்லாம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நான் வற்புறுத்திக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். தமிழ் ஆட்சி வர வேண்டும். ஆங்கிலம் ஒழிய வேண்டும். ஹிந்தி உதவியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஹிந்தி

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பாஷையை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். ஹிந்தியில் உள்ள, சமஸ்கிருதத்தில் உள்ள 25 சத வார்த்தைகள் இன்றைக்கு தமிழ் மொழியோடு கலந்து போய் விட்டது. ஒரு புத்தகத்தை எடுத்துப் படித்துப் பார்த்தாலேயே அது நன்கு தெரியும். அரசியல் அமைப்பில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருப்பதைப்போல் பதினைந்து வருஷங்களுக்குள் ஆங்கிலத்தை ஒழிக்க ஹிந்தி மொழியை எல்லா வகையிலும் வளம் பெரும்படி செய்தாக வேண்டும். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இந்தப் பொறுப்பு இருக்கிறது. அதை நாம் மறுக்கக் கூடாதென்றே தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக விவசாயத்திற்கு சர்க்கார் மின்சாரம் சப்ளை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இதில் ஒரு தீங்கு, குடியானவர்களுக்கு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதாவது நான்கு வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னால் நாட்டில் மழையே இல்லாமல் இருந்த போது, நாட்டில் உணவுப் பொருள்களின் விலைவாசி உயரந்திருந்தபோது மின்சார வசதி கிடைத்தால் அதன் உதவி கொண்டு பம்பு செட்டுகள் மூலம் தண்ணீரை இறைத்து பாசனம் செய்தால் விளை பொருளை அதிகப்படுத்த முடியுமே, தாங்களும் ஜீவிக்க முடியுமே என்ற எண்ணத்தில் விவசாயிகள் விவசாயத்திற்கு மின்சாரம் வேண்டுமென்று விரும்பினார்கள். அந்தச் சமயத்தில் ஒரு ஹார்ஸ் பவர் என்ஜின் அமைப்பதால் 50 ரூபாய் கட்ட வேண்டுமென்று விதித்திருந்தார்கள். ஒருவன் 5 ஹார்ஸ் பவர் என்ஜின் அமைத்திருந்தால் 250 ரூபாய் கட்ட வேண்டியிருக்கும். அப்போது பத்து வருஷங்களுக்கு அந்த அகிரிமெண்டுபடி மின்சார சப்ளை எடுத்துக் கொள்வதாகவும் எழுதி வாங்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். அன்றைக்கு இருந்த சூழ்நிலையை ஒட்டிப் பார்த்தாலும் எந்த விவசாயியும் அதனை எழுதித் தராமட்டேன் என்று சொல்ல மாட்டேன். அது தான் மனித இயல்பு. மனித ஆசை, தானும் நாலு சம்பாதிக்கவேண்டுமென்ற ஆசை. ஆனால் இன்றைக்கு நாட்டிலே மழை பெய்திருக்கிறது. ஆகவே பம்பு செட்டு அமைக்க வேண்டிய அவசியமே இல்லை. அதோடு விளைபொருள்களின் விலைவாசியும் ஒரேயடியாக இறங்கிவிட்டது. ஆகவே இன்றைக்கு அந்த பம்பு செட்டை விவசாயி உபயோகித்தாலும் உபயோகிக்காவிட்டாலும் ஒப்பந்தப் படி ரூ. 250 கட்டத்தான் வேண்டும் என்று சர்க்கார் கட்டுப்படுத்துவதினால் பெரும்பாலானவர்கள் தங்களுடைய நிலத்தை சர்க்காருக்கே தாங்கள் கட்டவேண்டிய மின்சார சார்ஜுக்காக பட்டா மாற்ற வேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டு வருகிறது. இது மிகவும் அநிதியானது. குடியானவர்களுக்கு இழைக்கப்பட்டுவரும் இந்த அநிதியைப் போக்க சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டும். இது விஷயத்தில் விவசாய மந்திரி அவர்களும் தக்கநடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மற்றும் நமது மாகாணத்தில் உயர்ந்த வேலைகள் எல்லாம் செய்யப் பட்டு வருகிறது. அதாவது பென்னையாற்றில் அனை கட்டுகிறார்கள். லோயர் பவானியில் ஒரு அனை கட்டிவிட்டார்கள். வைகையில் ஒரு அனைக்கட்டு வேலை நடக்கிறது. வடஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் மூன்று கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் செலவிட்டு ஒரு திட்டம் வகுத்து சாத்தனூரில் வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். அங்கே ஐயாயிரம் பேர்களுக்கு வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். இவ்வளவு பேர்களுக்கு இன்றையதினமே வேலை கொடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் இந்தத் திட்டம் பூர்த்தியானால் வடஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவின் பஞ்சமே அடியோடு போய் விடும் என்று நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இன்னும் நரிக்குறவர்கள், இருளர்கள் போன்ற மிகவும் பிற்பட்ட ஜாதியர்கள் நம் நாட்டில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இன்னமும் எச்சில் இலையை நக்கித் தின்பவர்களாகத் தான் இருக்கிறார்கள் ஊர் ஊராகச் சுற்றித் திரியும் நாடோடிகளாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை இன்னமும் அதே நிலையில் இருக்கும்படியாக விட்டுவைப்பது நமது சர்க்காருக்கே மிகவும் அவமானமாக இருக்கிறது. எச்சில் இலையைத் தான் நக்கிச்சாப்பிடுகிறார்களே என்று எச்சில் இலையைக் கொண்டு வந்து போட்டு விட்டு உள்ளே போவது சரியாகாது. “தனி மனிதனுக்கு உணவிலே உணவில் ஜகத்தினை அமித்திருவோம்,” என்று முழங்கிய பாரதியின் ஆவேச உணர்ச்சி நம் எல்லோருக்கும் வரவேண்டாமா? நரிக்குறவர்கள், இருளர்கள் போன்ற

5th August 1955] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

அந்த பிற்பட்ட ஜாதியினரும் முன்னுக்கு வர தக்க ஏற்பாடுகளை எல்லா அரசாங்கமும் உடனடியாக எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பிறர் படுகின்ற துன்பத்தைத் துடைப்பது தான் மனித இயல்பாக இருக்கவேண்டும். ஸ்ரீ சம்பர்ணியம் அவர்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்காக பாடுபட்டு வருகிறார். பிற்பட்ட இனங்களுக்கு உதவி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதை நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மிகவும் ஒருக்கப்பட்டு, நாகரீக மற்று, நாடு சுற்றி தங்க நிழல் இன்றி தவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிற நரிக்குறவர்கள், இருளர்கள் போன்ற ஜாதியார்களும் மற்றவர்களைப் போல முன்னுக்கு வரவேண்டுமென்பதற்குப் தனியாக அரசாங்கம் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்திப் பாடுபடவேண்டுமென்றுதான் நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மெஜாரிட்டியாக உள்ளவர்கள் மைனாரிட்டிகளைக் காப்பற்ற மிகவும் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். வடாற்காடு ஜில்லாக் கலைக்கடராக இருந்த ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடேஸ்வரனும், நானும் இதர சிலரும் சேர்ந்து இவர்களுக்காக ஐந்து ஏக்கரா நிலம் ஒதுக்கி குடிசை போட்டுக்கொள்ள 20 ரூபாய், லீட்டுக்கு 50 ரூபாய் என்று கொடுத்து ஒரு காலனியே ஏற்படுத்த முயற்சி எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருந்தோம். துரதிருஷ்டவசமாக ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடேஸ்வரன் செக்ரடேரியட்டுக்கு மாற்றப்பட்டுவிட்டார். இருந்தபோதிலும் சர்க்காரே எல்லா இடங்களிலுமுள்ள நரிக்குறவர்கள், இருளர்கள் போன்றவர்களின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்குப் பாடுபடவேண்டும்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக ஒற்றை உபாத்தியாயர்கள் பள்ளிகளை சர்க்கார் நடத்தினார்கள். அது வெறும் பணம் விரயம் தான் என்று சிலர் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இது மிகவும் தப்பான அபிப்பிராயம். ஓராரசியர் பள்ளிகள் மிகவும் திறம்பட வேலை செய்கிறது. இத்திட்டத்தை சர்க்கார் மிகவும் வெற்றிகரமாக நிறைவேற்றப்பாடுபட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது எனக்கு தெரியும். அதற்காகச் சர்க்காரைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். இந்த ஓராரசியர் பள்ளிகள் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பரவ வேண்டும். ஓராரசியர் என்பது இரண்டு ஆசிரியர்கள், மூன்று ஆசிரியர்கள் என்று பெரிய பெரிய பள்ளிகளாகவும் ஆக வேண்டுமென்று நான் பிரார்த்திக்கிறேன். “ எல்லோரும் ஓர்குவம், எல்லோரும் ஓரினம், எல்லோரும் இந்நாட்டு மக்கள், எல்லோரும் இந்நாட்டு மன்னர் ” என்கிற நிலையில் எல்லா மக்களின் வாழ்க்கைத்தரமும் உயர சர்க்கார் பாடுபடவேண்டும். இன்றைக்கு உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் குறைந்த சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எனக்கு முன்பு பேசிய ஸ்ரீ பொன்னுசாமி செட்டியார் அவர்கள் நகர சபைகளில் சப்-அசிஸ்டெண்டு சர்ஜென் என்று பிரிவை வைத்துக் கொண்டு, எம்.பி.பி.எஸ். படித்த டாக்டருக்கு எல்லாம் 80, 85 ரூபாய் தான் சம்பளம் கொடுப்பதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். “ செட்டி மகன் கெட்டி ”, என்கின்ற வழக்கப்படி அவர்கள் மிகவும் வேடிக்கையாக எம்.பி.பி.எஸ். படிப்பதற்குச் செல்விட்ட பணத்தை வட்டிக்கு இட்டாலேயே இந்தப் பணம் வருமே என்று மிகவும் அழகாகச் சொன்னார்கள். அது மிகவும் உண்மை. டாக்டர்கள், ஆசிரியர்கள் இவர்களுடைய சம்பளத்தை எல்லாம் உயர்த்த வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பொன்னுசாமி செட்டியார் முதன் முறையாக இப்பொழுது தான் சட்டமன்றத்தில் பேசினார் என்றாலும் மிக அழகாகப் பேசினார். அவருக்கு என் பாராட்டுதலையும் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். பத்து வருஷம் பத்தாயிரக்கணக்காக ரூபாய்களைச் செலவழித்து வைத்தியப் படிப்பு படித்த டாக்டர்களை 60 ரூபாய் சம்பளம், ஜவ்வாதி மலைக்கும், நீலகிரி மலைக்கும் போகச் சொன்னால் அவர்களால் எப்படி காலசேக்பம் செய்ய முடியும். இந்தப் பணம் மலேரியா ஜாத்திற்கு வைத்தியம் செய்து கொள்வதற்கே சரியாகப் போய் விடுமே ? பெண்டாட்டி பிழைப்பது எப்படி ? குழந்தைகுட்டி பிழைப்பது எப்படி ? ஆகவே ஸ்ரீ பொன்னுசாமி செட்டியார் சொன்னபடி சப்-அசிஸ்டெண்டு சர்ஜன் என்ற பிரிவையே எடுத்துவிட்டு அவர்களுடைய சம்பலத்தையும் கட்டிக்கொடுக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும்.

“ நிலச்சீர்த் திருத்தம் வரபோகின்றது. சர்க்கார் எல்லா நிலத்தையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அதனைப் பங்கு போட்டு எல்லோருக்கும் கொடுத்து, அவற்றில் வேலை செய்கின்றவர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் சம்பளம் கொடுத்து,

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மிச்சமிருந்தால் அதனை ரிசர்வ் நிதியில் வைத்து மீதியை வைத்துக் கொள்ளலாமென்று ஒரு யோசனை சொன்னார்கள். கூட்டுறவு முறையின் மூலம் விவசாயம் செய்வது என்பது அவ்வளவு சரியான யோசனை அல்ல. யாரும் பொறுப்போடு வேலை செய்ய மாட்டார். நம் நாட்டில் வழங்கும் ஒரு கதை உங்களுக்கு எல்லாம் தெரியும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஒரு காலத்தில் மதுரையில் வைகையாறு உடைப்பு எடுத்துக்கொண்டதாம், உடனே அரசன் உடைப்பை அடைக்க வீட்டிற்கு ஒரு ஆள்வரவேண்டுமென்று தண்டொரா போட்டனம். ஒரு பிட்டுவிற்கும் பாட்டி அவள் வீட்டில் ஆள் யாரும் கிடையாது. அதனால் சொக்கனாதர் பிட்டுக்குமன் சமக்கும் ஆள் வேடத்தில் மண்வெட்டியோடு வந்து மற்ற ஆள்களைப் போலவே அவரும் தலையில் கூடை, மண்வெட்டி சகிதம் வேலை செய்தாராம். பகவானே அப்படி வந்திருந்தால் ஒரு பிடி மண் தான் போட வேண்டுமா உடையட்ட கரை சேருக என்று சொன்னாலே சேர்ந்துவிடாதா? அது எப்படியிருப்பினும் அவ்வளவு ஆட்களும் மண் வெட்டிப் போடும்போது இந்தச் சொக்கனாதர் ஒரு தட்டு மண்ணைப் போட்டுவிட்டு சரியாக வேலைசெய்யாமலிருந்தால் அரசன் அவரை பிரம்பால் அடித்தான் என்று கதை உண்டு. அதைப் போலத்தான் எல்லா நிலத்தையும் ஒன்று சேர்த்து எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து உழைக்க வேண்டும், உழைப்பதில் கிடைக்கும் பலன் எல்லோரும் பகிர்ந்து கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் சிலர் கடுமையாக உழைப்பார்கள், சிலர் மரத்தடியில் படுத்துக் கொண்டும் தூங்குவார்கள். ஆகவே இம்முறை சரியாக வேலை செய்யாது. நிலத்தில் யாருக்கும் சிரத்தையும் இருக்காது. ஆகவே வருகின்ற நிச்சீர்திருத்தம் விவசாயிகளுக்கு உற்சாகம் அளிக்கக்கூடிய முறையில் கையசல பூமியாக இருந்தாலும், அது தன்னுடையது என்கிற உரிமையோடு சர்வ சுதந்திரத்தோடு விவசாயிகள் அதில் பாடுபடுவதற்கு வசதியாக அமையவேண்டும். குறைந்தது ஒருவருக்கு இவ்வளவு தான் நிலம் இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று வரம்பு கட்டுவதை ஆட்சேபிக்கவில்லை. அந்த வரம்பு குட்பட்ட நிலங்களாகப் பிரித்தாலும் அதனை விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்த மாக கொடுத்துவிடவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு தனிப்பட்ட வகையில் விவசாயம் செய்வதற்குக் கடன் கொடுக்கலாம். அதனால் அவர்கள் உற்சாகத்துடன் பாடுபடுவார்கள். நாட்டில் சபீட்சம் ஏற்படும். இதையும் இந்த சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

“கடைசியாக இந்த மந்திரி சபையினர் மகாத்மா காந்தி காட்டிய நெறிப்படி சென்று பல நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இன்னும் பல நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்ய திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இவைகள் எல்லாவற்றையும் வெற்றி கரமாக நிறைவேற்றும் வரையில் இவர்கள் பதவியில் வகிக்கவேண்டும். பிறகு யார் வந்தாலும் பரவாயில்லை. அதுவரையில் இவர்கள் தொடர்ந்து பதவி வகித்து வர வேண்டும். மக்களுக்கு எல்லாவிதமான நன்மைகளையும் செய்து வருகின்ற இந்த மந்திரி சபை நீண்ட காலம் வாழவேண்டும் என்று வயதில் முதிர்ந்தவன் என்கின்ற முறையில் மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆசீர்வாதம் செய்து விட்டு என்பேச்சை இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, many hon. Members have already spoken and most of the points that I wanted to raise have been raised by them. I shall deal only with those points that have not been dealt with till now. A good deal of attention of the people has been drawn to land reforms which the Government had said that they would shortly bring before the Legislature. They have been disappointed in that respect. Instead of bringing in a Bill embodying the proposed land reforms, only one solitary Bill banning the eviction of cultivating tenants has now been brought before us. It is said that other Bills concerning land reforms would be brought in later on. One thing has not been made clear. What does the word ‘ceiling’ connote? Does it connote ceiling on possession or cultivation of properties, or ceiling on holdings? That has not been made clear. Yet we find from

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the papers that there has been agrarian trouble in Musiri, Kulittalai and Tiruchirappalli taluks. What is the cause of these troubles? It is only the uncertainty of the situation. Agriculture is our major industry. It requires not only capital and labour but knowledge of the industry. Therefore in the field of agriculture unless you combine these two harmoniously, you cannot expect much production. What is our chief aim? It is to increase production. The peasantry should be assured of a decent wage. Agricultural wage has got to be fixed. If they get proper wages, they can have no cause to complain. If we are able to bring such a harmony between the landlords and tenants, then both will put in their best endeavour and there will be maximum production, which is our chief aim. That is why, as I have said on previous occasion, the lasting solution for this problem, is co-operative land management. Let a co-operative institution be started in each village, which will manage the lands situated in that village. The landlords will put in their land as capital while the labour will put in their labour, which is their capital. Let a proper share of produce be fixed for the cultivator. Let it be 60 per cent or 40 per cent. What is it that the tenant wants? He wants a proper wage for his labour. He must have sufficient comfort. He judges things by rupees, annas and pies he gets. If he gets his decent share, he will be satisfied. Then there will be such a harmonious blending between landlords and the peasantry, and things will work all right. If a worker is given a fair share in the profits, I think he will be quite content. If we really make him a co-partner by giving him bonus or something like a share in the profit, it will be in the best interest of the co-operative society, as the worker will take more interest in the work with which he is entrusted and produce more. This will give the worker more initiative and enthusiasm in his work and it will really benefit the co-operative society.

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" After all even in the Bill that is proposed to be placed before the House, there are very many defects to be surmounted. It is stated that every tenant who was in possession in December 1954 should be restored. But there are certain exceptions. There are many persons who really had large tracts of land, 100 or 200 acres, not only of their own but of other persons doing *pannai* cultivation. If such persons are to be protected by this measure, it will be very difficult. I would therefore like the Government to proceed rather slowly in this matter and see that a joint select committee of both the Houses is appointed to go through the Bill carefully so that the best results may be achieved for the purpose of doing good to our country.

" As regards irrigation, I am glad that the Government is planning to improve the ponds and rivulets. This Government with all their wisdom and skill should negotiate with the Mysore Government in respect of Palar river, with the Andhra Government in respect of Krishna river water and with the Government of Travancore and Cochin in respect of the rivers on the Malabar side, the waters of which really go to waste, and find ways and means to augment our water sources. Best efforts should be made

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for the purpose of securing all the facilities possible for augmenting our water sources. Only if we do our best in this direction, we can increase the production of our country.

" Sir, there is a paragraph devoted for the Harijan welfare in the Governor's Address. I am one of those who are really interested in the welfare of the Harijans.

(At this stage Mr. Chairman resumed the Chair.)

" I can take credit for it and in the early stages I was one of those who took great interest in the Harijans and who were closely associated with Harijan Welfare Societies. Apart from what other persons are doing for the welfare of the Harijans, I should like the community itself to realise this much. They must not always look for outside help, but by their own self-help they can raise themselves. I can quote instances for the same. Take, for instance, the Anglo-Indian community. They were greatly favoured by the British Government. In spite of all that, they have not progressed very much. On the other hand, there is another community to which the Chief Minister belongs. By their own self-exertion they have raised themselves to a high social level. So, it is not enough if the community as such really receives from the Government benefits or for the matter of that from anybody. Instead of that, they must, by their own work among their own community, raise themselves. It will be very good for the community and for the country at large. I do not know how far that will be done. One piece of advice I would like to give to the members of the Harijan community is this. After all if the Government give any scholarship, a few Harijan members go to the top and occupy high positions. For instance, our Hon. Speaker of the Assembly has really risen to a high position. What happens afterwards? Generally, a Harijan after occupying a high position does not think of his own community. I am not making a charge. I am pointing out what is happening. I hope I will not be misunderstood and it will be taken as a piece of advice. I am a good friend of the Harijans. Harijans must themselves work for their own uplift, instead of merely calling this person or that person or the Government to work for them. It is not as if I do not understand the difficulties of the Harijans. I should like to point out that this problem of Harijan welfare is a matter which can really be much more quickly and satisfactorily solved if Harijans realise that they should work for their own welfare and raise themselves by their self-exertion.

" Then, Sir, I would like to make a mention about the Madras Building (Lease and Rent Control) Act which is to be extended for more than one year. When that Act was passed in 1946 we thought that it would be only a temporary measure and that it would be possible to withdraw it in about two or three years. But though more than eight years have lapsed since the Act was passed, the Government think that there is no improvement in respect of accommodation. I would like to point out to Government this fact that in respect of buildings fetching a monthly rental of over Rs. 100 or 150 there is plenty of accommodation available. As

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a matter of fact we see several advertisements in the dailies in which persons offer houses of a rental value of Rs. 100, Rs. 125 or Rs. 150 which are vacant for immediate occupation. There is also improvement in respect of the availability of non-residential buildings. In fact after the separation of Andhra, it is not difficult for the trade to get accommodation. Therefore, Government should not extend the Act beyond what the needs of the situation require. The needs of the situation only require this. In respect of houses fetching a rent of, say, below Rs. 100, Government may continue this control and these restrictions, but in respect of houses fetching a rent of over Rs. 100 they need not continue this control at all and it can very well be left to the persons concerned. After all the persons affected by this will be only rich people who can afford to pay a higher rent and who can negotiate with the landlords in respect of the rents they have to pay. Therefore, it is ridiculous to go on extending an Act like this year after year which has already been in force for more than eight years.

“ Then I would refer to the question of Hindi being thrust upon us. Nothing can be done by compulsion. Let us take anything, even Harijan welfare. There also nothing can be done by any compulsion. There should be some sort of persuasion in matters like this. Therefore, Sir, I agree with the plea that has been made by Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar that if a person wants to enter service he must be given an equal opportunity to compete, but when he enters the service he must be made to pass all those examinations which are necessary for the purpose of his service. What happens, however, is this. If Hindi has to be made the official language in 1965, it is necessary to prepare for it. Therefore, if in preparing for it the Government make some arrangements without any compulsion behind it, I do not think we should stand in the way of their doing so. Therefore, I would appeal to all persons interested in the matter to see whether it should not be left optional to persons who are willing to study. So, this question of Hindi need not be fought over with such vehemence. Well, for the matter of that, when the hon. Member Sri Gajapathy Nayagar speaks in Tamil many can object. After all, there are Malayalees and Kanarese-speaking Members here. If we speak here on any subject it should be in a language which could be understood by all. Otherwise there is no point in others sitting here. But if it is enforced there won't be good results. Therefore, I submit that for persons who look up to taking their place in the Lok Sabha a smattering of Hindi is necessary if they want to take full part in debates of the Houses of Parliament. In Northern India plenty of work is going on. How are we going to reach the people of the North without an elementary knowledge of Hindi? We should also read Hindi literature and Hindi magazines just as we read English literature, etc. At least ambitious persons, educated people, persons at the top should be able to follow the minds of the people of the North in the governance of the country and the affairs of the States. Therefore Hindi must be really encouraged to the extent possible without making it compulsory. This question of Hindi should not be allowed to deter us and we should not

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make the position worse by splitting North and South. This sort of fissiparous tendency should be curbed. Well, I am a Tamilian; I speak Tamil in my house : my children talk Tamil in my house. But really, when I turn the radio to hear some talk or other thing, I am not at all able to understand the Tamil spoken there. The words and phrases puzzle me. Therefore if you really want that Tamil should thrive, you must make it understood by a wider populace. You cannot make a mystery of it. Whether it is 'pachchai' Tamil (green Tamil) or whether it is 'red' Tamil (sen-Tamil) let it be spread as widely as possible and let it not be confined to the Tamil country alone. Let us make it a living language. So, I appeal to all to popularize that language and make it a living language not only here but in the whole country."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Mr. John will speak now. He will be the last speaker, as there is no time for other hon. Members."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think the House will be proud—it will be acknowledged by the Leader of the House also—that we have had a very high-level discussion and a very dignified discussion and all those who spoke have made notable contributions. Criticisms and suggestions have been made, particularly by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, but I am sorry all the Hon. Ministers were not here when he spoke. I hope the Government Members will read his speech and also other speeches of other hon. Members in the House and consider the suggestions made.

" Sir, it is unnecessary for me to say that the public are very much in favour of the present Government; there is confidence in the public mind that the Government is doing its very best and I feel—and others also feel along with me—that it is all due to the personality and popularity of our Chief Minister and his foresight in keeping in his Cabinet the experienced Ministers of the previous Cabinet. Today the public impression is that the Government is doing very well and I hope this impression will grow stronger and stronger.

" The Governor's Address refers to the Prime Minister and pays great tributes to him. This House and the public will endorse it. The Prime Minister is one of the greatest men ever born in this world. He has done so much for preserving and promoting the peace of the world. Now there are three problems which face him, namely, our relationship with Pakistan, Ceylon and Goa. Our relationship with Pakistan may be solved in due course. Our relationship with Ceylon affects us very much and is very serious. Therefore, we must give to the Prime Minister every support in solving that problem in a manner which would be just to Indians, particularly to South Indians. The problem of Goa is the most urgent one. I suggest that the whips of this House and the other House meet together and see that we, the

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Members of the Legislature, do something, at least send volunteers to Goa. We should do something which will support the Government of India to solve this problem as early as possible. The newspapers yesterday and today have reported that murders have taken place in Goa; we cannot allow this to take place in our own soil. We must assure the Prime Minister that he has our support, our solid support in whatever action he takes. I think something must be done by the Members of the Legislature in South India. I am sure many will contribute liberally towards any fund that may be started for the liberation of Goa. We in South India cannot keep quiet when the struggle for the liberation of our own land is going on.

" There is some loose talk that if Goa is liberated, Christianity may suffer. The talk no doubt is confined only to some quarters. It is all a lie. Christians have been in India from the very beginning of Christianity; they have not suffered here. I appeal to my Christian friends to take a leading part in this struggle for the liberation of Goa. This calumny has been advocated in certain quarters against Christians in India and in Goa. This is baseless.

" Sir, I am also glad that the Governor's Address refers to the improved relations with the Andhra State and I am quite sure that the Chief Minister in Andhra and our Finance Minister here will be able to settle all questions amicably without the necessity for the appointment of commissions to settle any dispute between the two States.

" Now, Sir, I also support the amendment to the Motion of Thanks, moved on behalf of the Opposition by our Whip. It is my view that there must be some relationship between the previous Addresses and the present Address. The Governor's Address should state what has been achieved and what is expected to be achieved. Now, if we look at the previous year's Address delivered on the 1st December 1954 and compare it with the present Address, we shall find that there is no reference at all in the present Address to many important matters mentioned in the previous Address. It was stated as a serious fact that there was a stock of over a lakh of tons of rice in Government godowns, which the Government of India had agreed to take over. That involves crores of rupees and it was expected that the Government of India would take those stocks over. Now, there is not even one word in the present Address as to what has happened to that stock lying in the Government godowns which cost lakhs of rupees. It is a very serious matter and the people are entitled to know what has been done and how this stock has been utilized.

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" Again, with reference to electricity, it was said ' We are now extending electricity to about 250 villages per year. On our repeated representations, the Government of India have agreed to give us further financial assistance amounting to about Rs. 3

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crores during the period covered by the Plan, towards rural electrification.' There is no mention in the present Address whether we have received that money and if so what we have done with it. There must be some relationship between the two Addresses. This year's Address should naturally refer to promises made in the previous year.

"Then, it was said in the last year's Address 'The Medical Benefit Scheme is being introduced in the Coimbatore mill-area next January and will be extended to other industrial centres as expeditiously as possible.' It was considered by the persons who drafted the Governor's Address that this was a very important matter last year and therefore certain promises were made. Should they not tell us and the public how these promises have been implemented?

"The previous Address says: 'A scheme for converting two of the handloom factories into industrial co-operatives, to be run by the workers with assistance from the Cess Fund is now being considered.' Now, we do not know what has happened to this scheme.

"So far as amelioration of the conditions of Harijans and Backward Classes was concerned, it was stated that further schemes costing about Rs. 25 lakhs were under consideration in pursuance of an offer of a half-grant on them by the Government of India and that they would be implemented as soon as the necessary approval was obtained. The Government won't tell us this year whether these schemes have been implemented.

"Again, it was stated in the previous Address 'The Government have since decided to open another 1,530 schools to cover villages with a population of between 500 and 1,000 as well. These will be opened within the course of the year.' Could not a reference be made now as to whether this undertaking or promise has been implemented and if not, the reasons for not implementing it? In the same paragraph, it is stated: 'The report of the Secondary Education Commission is now under the consideration of the Government.' The Commission was appointed in September 1952 and a report was submitted in June 1953. The Governor's Address delivered in 1953 and also the speech made by the Hon. Minister in this House indicated that this report was under consideration. In the 1954 Address also it was stated that the report was under consideration and I think that in 1955 also it is still under consideration. That means that it is under 'red tape' and will not be considered at all.

"Then it was said last year 'With a view to arrest the spread of tuberculosis, the Government have decided to popularize B.C.G. vaccination on a mass scale.' Should we not know now what steps have been taken by the Government to popularize it on a mass scale? On the other hand, we have got a lot of controversy. I fully endorse every word of what the Hon. the Leader of the

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Opposition has said as to the uncanny nature of this controversy between the Government and private individuals, however big their stature might be. I wish that this controversy is ended.

"It was stated in the Governor's Address in 1953 that the Government proposed to appoint a Committee to go into the whole question of local bodies. There is no mention about it either in the present Address or in the previous year's Address and I am quite sure that there will be no mention about it in the next year's Address also. I ask, why these promises are made, which are never implemented. Should not the Government say why the promises made in 1953 or 1954 could not be implemented or when they would be implemented?

"Then, Sir, for the past so many years the Government are saying that they will bring in legislation to control money-lending. They gave an assurance last year that the proposed Bill to control money-lending was under preparation and was under the active consideration of the Government. Year before last also they said that the Bill was under preparation and was under the consideration of the Government. This year they have said that it will be introduced. I am not quite sure that it will be introduced."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Sir, I would like to know whether the present Address of the Governor is under discussion or whether the previous Addresses are also under discussion." (Laughter.)

* DR. V. K. JOHN:—"I am glad that this question has been raised now. This is a point which I want to clarify. Whenever the Governor delivers his Address, he must refer to the fact whether the promises or assurances given in the previous years have been implemented or not and there must be some sort of connection between the previous Address and the present Address. That is the point which I want to emphasize.

"Sir, I would like to say a few words about the language problem, the agrarian reforms, public loan and Rent Control. As regards the language problem, at any rate, it is quite clear that the people in the non-Hindi speaking areas in the South do not want that Hindi should be imposed on them. I think it is the unanimous opinion of the people of South India that Hindi should not be imposed on them. Now, Article 343 (1) of the Constitution says that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi. We see almost everyday responsible Ministers of the Central Government belonging to the Hindi-speaking areas making statements that Hindi will not be imposed on the people living in the non-Hindi speaking areas. I have a feeling that this is a hollow statement that is being made, because I am told that they are going to send 2,000 teachers to teach Hindi in the South. Who is to pay all these teachers and in which schools are they going to be absorbed? I also wish to make another point clear. If we do not know Hindi, we can never compete for the All-India Civil Services

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5-20 p.m. Examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission. It will be all right to say, after a candidate is selected, that he should compulsorily study Hindi, if he is to be posted to Hindi areas. But examinations for selection are in Hindi. Sir, in every way, the Government at the Centre are enforcing the study of Hindi on people who do not know Hindi at all. I submit it is high time that we agitated for the repeal of Article 343 of the Constitution. There is provision in Article 344 for the appointment of a Commission and also a Committee of Parliament. Article 344 (3) provides—

‘In making their recommendations under clause (2) the commission shall have due regard to the industrial, cultural and scientific advancement of India, and the just claims and interests of persons belonging to the non-Hindi speaking areas in regard to the public service.’

Clause (6) provides—

‘Notwithstanding anything in article 343, the President may, after consideration of the report referred to in clause (5), issue directions in accordance with the whole or any part of that report.’

Actually, Sir, I am sorry to say that people in the South have not been properly represented on the Commission. Representations have been made by the Government and the people that we do not want Hindi in the South. There need not be one official language at all in India. We can have many official languages as in many other countries in the world, e.g., Switzerland, South Africa, and Canada. There is no objection to have a number of official languages in a big country like India. I do not know why Hindi should be the official language. Whatever may be the provision in the Constitution, it is quite clear that we do not relish the forcing of Hindi on the South. It was only the other day there was the threat of burning the National Flag as a protest against the forcing of Hindi on the South. But by the timely action of the Chief Minister, there was no such burning. Feelings on this question are very great indeed, and it is for this House as well as the Government to place our views before the Central Government to see that Hindi is not forced on the South. The further question whether Tamil should be the official language, I think, is not an easy question to solve. In my opinion, we might teach all subjects in Tamil in one or two colleges. We must teach in Tamil subjects like physics, chemistry, mathematics, and also other scientific subjects like medicine and engineering. It may take a few years for people to acquire proficiency. But we should not force the students to learn these subjects in Tamil or Malayalam or Kanarese. We must do things only by stages.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Tamil also should not be imposed.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“I say Tamil not for the University education. We can teach in Tamil in High schools. Tamil can be a subject for a degree. Hindi can be a subject for a degree.

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We can continue education in English. In one or two colleges teaching may be in Tamil. The number of colleges teaching in Tamil can be increased in the course of ten or fifteen years when Tamil language will acquire its rightful place. Then we can change our teaching from English to Tamil. The test is this. If there is a college teaching subjects in English and there is another teaching in Tamil, where will the students go? Most of the students who go to college want some job, and they must be able to get jobs anywhere. I think, therefore, that it is unfair to impose Tamil on all colleges. This can be done stage by stage. I do not think that except for asking people to study Hindi as a special subject, we should accept Hindi as the language in which all subjects are to be taught.

“As regards the agrarian reform, Sir, I must point out that it is being introduced by stages. The first is the fixation of tenancy. Then there is the fixation of rents. As far as Malabar is concerned, fixation is already there, and I do not think there are more tenancy problems elsewhere than in Malabar. The object of agrarian reform is to get the largest output from the land and also to increase the purchasing power of the public. We cannot bypass local bodies. I quite agree that local bodies to-day are not functioning efficiently and I also agree with the Whip of the Opposition that co-operative societies are also not functioning properly. But we cannot avoid this. The Government must have a plan to develop self-governing and efficient local bodies. We must introduce an agrarian reform under which any landless person can go and ask a local body ‘Give me five acres or two acres for cultivation’, and the co-operative society, over which the local body will have control, will give a loan—no charity—for purposes of cultivating that land. There is an Act in England called the Small Holdings Act of 1926. If any one should ask a local body in England for a few acres of land for cultivation, that body will give that person the land and the necessary finance. There is no need, in my opinion, to have a ceiling at all. People will ask for land and land should be given to them—as much land as they can cultivate. Lands must be acquired. How will the Government acquire? The Government may say they have no money at all. But they must acquire lands by furnishing bonds as is done in Germany. The price of the lands will be payable in instalments and the land will be saleable in the market. If a man buys two acres of land, the local body pays for him. If the price of the land is Rs. 5,000, this amount will be payable by the purchaser in about 30 years. The owner of the land will get the money because the local body will collect the amount through the co-operative societies. The purchaser will have to get the money out of his earnings. The tenancy problem is not a very serious problem. The problem is about landless people. Therefore the Government must provide for giving land to everybody who can cultivate. Then he will not be idle. He will be engaged in productive employment with the help of the local body and the co-operative society. This is a suggestion which I make for the consideration of the Government.

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“ One word about the loan policy of the Government. We are floating a loan of Rs. 7 crores, and I hope this loan will be subscribed. The Chief Minister has appealed to people, and with the financial position, strength, and reputation of this Government, it will be easy to get this Rs. 7 crores. It may even be oversubscribed. I have a feeling that whenever a loan is raised that loan must be invested on some productive activity which will meet the interest and also give something more to liquidate the loan. Otherwise, we will be mortgaging the future revenues. We have nearly Rs. 100 crores of loan. Have we got a sinking fund? Whenever the Government take a loan, they must find out the productive activity on which it will be spent. It may be an irrigation project or electricity project or something else. If the investment is not productive and will not liquidate the loan itself in the course of a few years, then I say that it is a very wrong policy for any Government to raise loans and leave the liability to the generations to come.

5-30
p.m.

“ The Rent Control Act was first brought into force in 1946. Then it was extended for two years, and every two years it is being extended for another term of two years. Whenever the Government introduce a control policy, they must side by side have a de-control policy. First Government controlled houses by this rent control measure. But side by side they did not have a de-control policy. Can't they embark on a scheme to build houses for Government servants? They must have a policy. They do not have one unfortunately. Let the Government embark on a policy of building houses for all their servants before a stipulated period, which may be two or three years. Then surely this housing problem could be solved. But such a de-control policy was not pursued by this Government. It does not stand to the credit of any civilized Government to have a control measure being extended year after year, without any de-control policy. I suggest to the Government that it is high time they had a de-control policy so that this rent-control measure need not be dragged on for many years. It is not in the fitness of things that the Government should control every house, or every business or trade for all time to come. I strongly recommend to the Government to have a de-control policy of building houses for Government servants, which will ease the housing problem. The completion of that housing scheme for all Government servants will pave the way for the non-continuance of this Act any longer.

“ With these remarks, I conclude my speech.”

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must at the outset express my appreciation for the general welcome accorded in this House to the Address delivered by the Governor. I am also happy to see that many constructive criticisms have been offered by hon. Members in the course of the discussion on this Address. I would however like to say that the Address by the Governor should not be deemed to be an exhaustive catalogue of what Government are going to do or what they have

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done or what they propose to do. Nor should it be drafted in the manner of a balance sheet or an administration report as the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition would like it to be. He expressed his dissatisfaction that this Address of the Governor did not refer to a reference made in the previous Address of the Governor. In the previous Address of the Governor, reference had been made to a stock of 1 lakh tons of rice with the State Government. The Deputy Leader of the Opposition is dissatisfied that in this Address there is no reference as to how that stock of 1 lakh tons of rice had been disposed of. I would like to refer to Article 176 (1) of the Constitution which says that all that could be expected in a Governor's Address is that the Governor would say in it (his Address) the cause for the summoning of the Legislature. Although the Governor's Address should not be expected to cover every point which agitates hon. Members in this House or the Government like the problem of unemployment, the question of language, the question of handlooms and so on, this Address gives an opportunity to hon. Members to cover a very wide range of subjects relating to administration because hon. Members could refer to what has not been referred to in the Address of the Governor. In this way, hon. Members will see that this Address has been serving a very useful purpose.

" The hon. Member Sri Chakkarai Chettiar could find nothing fresh in this Address. According to him, the Governor's Address should contain some fresh thing. The hon. Member Sri Alexander Gnanamuthu did not find anything invigorating in this Address. This State being a dry one, the Address of the Governor could not be expected to be invigorating as the hon. Member expects it to be. (Laughter.) I congratulate the hon. lady Member who moved the resolution of thanks to the Governor on her delivering her speech in a commendable way. She made indeed a very fine speech. I should take this opportunity to congratulate the new Member who took his oath only yesterday, on the very fine maiden speech he delivered during the discussion on the Governor's Address. It is indeed gratifying that while there have been criticisms on several aspects of the administration touched upon and not touched upon in the Governor's Address, there has been an absolute agreement on the expression of thanks about two references made in the Address of the Governor.

" Every hon. Member referred with a sense of pride to the heroic achievements of our great Prime Minister in the external sphere. Very rightly the Hon. Leader of the Opposition pointed out that the highest prestige that India occupied in the world to-day was entirely due to the personality of our Prime Minister. I would only state that we shall take full advantage of this invaluable asset we are proud to possess.

" The Hon. Speaker, who is retiring, as hon. Members are aware, has become an institution by himself. He has been a sincere and devoted friend of the down-trodden and he has been

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zealously guarding the prestige and dignity of the other House and hon. Members would have noticed how devoted he had been to the work he had taken up. Therefore, it is no surprise that he is loved and admired by one and all. May I request you, Mr. Caiman, to convey to him the warmest felicitations and the best wishes of the Members of this House.

“As was to be expected, the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition made a great contribution to the debate in the course of this discussion. Might I say that the two Vice-Chancellors who adorn this House have indeed made a worthy contribution to the course of the debate? I may state at once that I am generally one with the Hon. Leader of the Opposition about the sentiments expressed by him on the language question. This morning, my esteemed colleague, the Hon. Finance Minister said in the other House that he had the authority of the Prime Minister to state that Hindi should be considered as only one of the 14 national languages listed in the English Schedule to the Constitution. He had said that he had also the authority of the Prime Minister to state that Hindi language would not be considered superior to any other language mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution but that it would be one of the 14 national languages of India.

5-40

P.m

“Then, Sir, I would like to refer to the official language. According to the Constitution, Hindi is the official language of the Union administration. It is not the official language of the State Government and the State Government cannot be compelled to accept Hindi as the official language for purposes of State administration. It is only the regional language of the State that will be the official language of a particular State.

“Hon. Members referred to the need to declare the official language of this State. I would submit that one should not make a fetish of things like official language, making law to recognize a particular language as official language and so on. Hon. Members are aware that in the present conditions of this State, Tamil alone cannot be the official language of this State. Tamil, Malayalam and Canarese, all the three languages should be declared as the official languages of the State. But we are on the eve of the expected reorganization of the States and the recommendations of the States, Reorganization Commission are awaited. It is expected that there might be changes in the composition of our State and that certain areas might go away from the State. Therefore, Government do feel that they had better wait till the results of this reorganization commission are known and decisions are taken before they go to the Legislature to formally declare the regional language as the official language for purposes of administration in this State.

“I might tell the Hon. Leader of the Opposition that the Government do agree with him with reference to his plea that it is not in the interests of the people of this State that they should be compelled to have Hindi as the medium with reference to competitive examinations in services. This Government have

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already made their position clear and informed the Government of India about the definite stand they are taking. This Government is of the view that for purposes of even All-India competitive examinations in service not only Hindi but also the regional languages should be made the medium. As has been pointed out by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, when they pass the test, they must be made to learn a second language according to the State which they are expected to serve in. If the Hindi-knowing people pass the examination with Hindi as the medium and if they are to be posted to Madras State, they must learn the language of the Madras State before they are posted here. Similarly, if non-Hindi speaking people pass the competitive test with their own language as the medium and if they should be posted to a Hindi-speaking area, they should learn Hindi as their second language. That is the stand that this Government have been taking. But I agree with the hon. Member Sri Bhashyam that there can be no question of compelling even members of Parliament that they should speak in Hindi and that they should speak in a language known to them. That would mean even if it is a national language they can be compelled not to speak in that language. But if the idea presented by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition should be accepted, it would mean that the hon. Members of Parliament should be compelled to speak in English even against their will. Therefore, Sir, I should point out in this context that it would be certainly advantageous for the people of this State to have at least some primary knowledge of Hindi, if they should actively participate in the Central administration. Otherwise, it is the people of this State who stand to suffer. But, in any case, Sir, there can be no question of foisting Hindi on the people of the South.

“ Having said that, I would like to point out that whatever be the feelings, whatever be the apprehensions, no provocation could justify the rash act of doing dishonour to our flag. That is unthinkable. Flag represents the honour of the people. It is not merely the honour of the country. It is the honour of the people as such and we cannot tolerate any kind of dishonour to the people. I do not mind individuals being harmed and injured and dishonoured and they have their civil rights for getting necessary remedy. But the Government cannot look on when people are sought to be dishonoured. The sponsor of the campaign is reported to have said that when he would not fear God, he could not be much concerned about the honour of the flag. But I would like to say, Sir, that I know quite well the almighty nature of the God. To me the flag is bigger than God. The flag represents the living gods. I do not mind at all, if an idol of Krishna or Vinayaka is broken or is destroyed in the public street. I do not get worried at all about that. But Government cannot tolerate any kind of, even attempt, even talk, even thought, about doing any kind of dishonour to the flag which represents the people. I do hope, Sir, that better counsels will prevail and that instead of saying that this would be postponed, this idea would be definitely given up.

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p.m.

"Then I must express my gratification at the unusually sober and moderate speech made by the hon. Member from Malabar Sri Govinda Menon, whatever might have been his feelings about several omissions. But rather the hon. Member from Malabar sitting behind me made a passionate speech. First, I would like to refer to a charge which was sought to be made by the hon. Member sitting behind me. He said that the voters' list in Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris district, which used to be printed in Malayalam before were printed now in Tamil. He described it as an act of linguistic fanaticism. Too strong a characterization. I would like to state that preparing, printing and publication of electoral lists are done on the advice and instructions of the Election Commission and according to the policy laid down by the Election Commission. Their policy is that if there is population in any particular area, besides the majority population, over 20 per cent speaking a particular language, the list should be printed and published in the language of the 20 per cent population also. This is being enforced there. That is all."

AN HON. MEMBER :—"What about Malayalees in Tamil areas?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—"Well, if Malayalees are more than 20 per cent and if they do not know Tamil, and if that is brought to our notice we could see how far it is correct and what could be done. Therefore, this was done with the approval of the Election Commission. First a representation from Gudalur town was received that there was a large population of Tamils and that the list should be printed in Tamil also. The Tamil population there is 21.7 per cent and so the lists were printed in Malayalam and *also* in Tamil. The hon. Member sought to make out that Tamil had been substituted for Malayalam, but that was not so. The lists were printed in Tamil in addition to being printed in Malayalam. I would ask whether this is 'linguistic fanaticism' and I should like to ask that if the request of a people who are 21.7 per cent is to be denied, where fanaticism lies.

"Both the hon. Members from Malabar made a great point that there has been no Minister belonging to Malabar on the Treasury Bench. That is a matter that has to be dealt with by the Hon. Chief Minister himself and it is very difficult for me to deal with it. Still as hon. Members have harped on it, I should make a few observations. Particularly, the hon. Member Sri Govinda Menon said that 'merit was recognized in national and international spheres, but not at the State level'. I should like to point out to him that the Chief Secretary of this State—he is the pivot of the entire administration—is a Malayalee and he has been the Chief Secretary all these eight years. Nobody mentions it or nobody notices it and nobody takes exception to it. Apart from this, I would like to tell him that there is no question of ignoring Malabar. If there has not been a Minister from Malabar on the Treasury Bench, it may be due to other circumstances. I am glad to see that the hon. Member Sri Govinda Menon conceded that a Minister from Malabar could only be from the Congress Party

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and perhaps the absence of a Malabar Member on the Treasury Bench is due to this factor; the selection of a Malayalee Minister creates a problem for the Chief Minister. Anyhow, I would like to assure hon. Members from Malabar that the interests of Malabar are not in the least affected on account of the absence of a Malabar Minister. We do not make any distinction between one region and another. I may also point out that in the event of Malabar separating itself from Madras, there might be questions of division of assets and liabilities, etc., and I would like to tell the hon. Member that it would be seen that proper representations and opportunities are given to them to put forth their point of view at the proper time so that the interests of Malabar would not suffer in the least.

“ The hon. Member Sri Govinda Menon conceded that some irrigation schemes for Malabar have been included in the Second Five-Year Plan, but nothing else. Sir, unless the Plan is broken up into districts, one cannot see every district on the face of it and say that every district gets the benefits of these various schemes. However, I would say that he would have seen in the Second Plan that there is a provision of Rs. 60 lakhs for the acquisition of private forests. As we know, the Tamil districts are not at all interested in the acquisition of forests as there are no private forests here. So there is a provision of Rs. 60 lakhs. If Malabar was not very much in the mind of the Treasury Bench, one can say that this unusual provision would not be there in the Second Five-Year Plan. As the Hon. Minister for Finance just now said, it is proposed to invite representatives of the Legislature from each district and have discussions with them and point out to them what the district concerned stands to benefit under the Plan. After the discussion, Malabar will have ample opportunities of pointing out what they would like to have.

“ An hon. Member said that there was a proposal for the appointment of an Industrial Adviser for Malabar and then that was abandoned. I just looked up the papers this morning. There was a proposal to appoint an expert Industrial Adviser for Malabar and we tried to appoint a suitable person. But it was not possible to find a suitable person for that post. Therefore that proposal had to be abandoned for the present. But I would like to state once again that whatever be the recommendations of the States Reorganization Commission, the Government of India and Parliament are to decide about the future of States; if Malabar wants to go away from Madras, we shall bid good-bye to them with all good will; if they want to remain with us still, they are welcome to remain with us and there will be no discrimination made between one area and another in this State.

“ Sir, I was only amused at the remarks of the hon. Member Sri Gajapathy Nayagar with which we are quite familiar. He bemoaned that there was no ‘Nadu’ for us. So even if it is Tamilnad when Malabar and South Kanara had gone, he objected to Tamilnad being named as Madras State. I ask him one thing.

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We maintained that Madras was absolutely part of Tamilnad and the Government of India and the Parliament recognized that claim and so to-day Madras City is part of Madras State and will be part of the future Tamilnad. So I cannot understand the objection to the name 'Madras' being retained.

6-00
p.m.

"Then, the Governor in his Address referred to the hope of this Government which is often expressed by the Hon. Finance Minister that the boundary disputes between Andhra and ourselves would be settled amicably by discussion between the representatives of the two States. It does no good to question the correctness of the Census figures of 1951. There must be some basis for settlement and we have to take the 1950-51 census as the basis.

"Again I wonder whether he spoke with any sense of knowledge. He said that M.L.As. and other people must be associated with the question of planning and in the matter of taking up the schemes and all that. Sir, M.L.As. are regularly invited. Residing at Madras, perhaps the hon. Member may not know which district is his. He may not have occasion to associate himself with the preparation of developmental schemes.

"The hon. Member then referred to the Neiveli Project which finds a place in the Governor's Address and said that it was like *யானையைக் கட்டி தீனிபோடுவது*. He said that some Bengali officer had run away. These are all absolutely fantastic ideas. I do not know how he got them. Again he asked 'கைகூடுமா?' I cannot understand this sense of pessimism on his part, whether it is there with him unconsciously or deliberately. The investigations are at the last stage and we do hope that in a few months these tests will be over. Even now, we are in a position to state that we shall be able to take up the various schemes estimated at Rs. 60 crores with the aid of the Government of India and we do look forward to the Neiveli Project changing to a very large extent the map of South India. There was one Dr. Ghosh. Perhaps he was the officer referred to by the hon. Member as the Bengali officer. He was an officer lent by the Government of India. This Government told them that we no longer required his services and therefore he was taken back by the Government of India.

"The hon. Member, who had been harping all along that Tamil should become the official language and so on, has now thought that it is time that he should take up the cause of, not generally the backward communities, but that of the Vannia community. I must express in this context my appreciation of the sentiments expressed by the other enthusiastic Member Sri A. Subramaniam who said 'Let us not talk in terms of castes and communities.' Of course, he wanted to plead for the strength of the population. He said 'Let us take the entire backward community and plead in the name of the backward community.' I welcome his sentiments. But this hon. Member referred to the Vannia community

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and said that certain special concessions to the Vannia community were withdrawn because they were not to be treated as Criminal Tribes. I am sorry he has not understood exactly what has happened. There can be no special concession for the Vannia community or any other community which would come under the category of 'backward community'. But certain members of the Vannia community, who came under the category of 'Criminal tribes' had some concessions and those concessions were not denied to them. That does not mean that every member of the Vannia community as against the members of the other backward communities should get that special concession.

"The hon. Member from Tirunelveli Sri Alexander Gnana-muttu complained that in spite of the report submitted by the Committee composed of yourself, the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition and another hon. Member regarding the location of a Medical College, which has been submitted to Government, the College has not come into existence. The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition and you yourself, Sir, know what it is to establish a Medical College and therefore, it is no good merely complaining that the Government have not established a Medical College.

"The hon. Member representing the teachers, Sri Parameswaran, referred to the difficulties experienced by poor students in the matter of issue of poverty certificates. I wish to inform him on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Education that the difficulties have been looked into and will be further looked into.

"The other hon. Member representing the teachers, as usual, pleaded exclusively for the teachers. He said that the Government were spending thousands and thousands of rupees on various projects but that the teachers were not given anything more and asked 'Is this Socialistic pattern of society?' This term 'Socialistic pattern of society' has indeed come in very handy (Dr. V. K. John : for all) for every one. Not only lakhs of rupees but even crores of rupees are spent on these development projects. It is only with a view to increase the wealth of the country with which we can liberally pay the teachers. Whatever may be the economic position of the teachers, one has to judge the present economic position of the parents of the children for whom these teachers are intended. We have prepared the Second Five-Year Plan in such an ambitious way and with the unstinted support which this House and others have assured us, we do hope to carry out the various schemes for increasing the living standards of the people. If we have drawn out an ambitious programme of industrial development comprising heavy industries, medium-sized industries and small-scale industries, it is with a view to provide employment for all those who are unemployed, not only in the urban areas but also in the lakhs of villages.

"One hon. Member referred to the delay in implementing the provisions of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act. I wish to

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point out that there are certain technical difficulties in implementing the provisions of that Act and that has taken some time. (Dr. V. K. John : ' May I know how many months will it take? ') It may take even years, if we cannot help that. I do, however, hope that the provisions of the Act will be implemented shortly.

" The hon. Member Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai gave us this assurance that his University would be willing to help the Government in introducing courses in mining in view of the prospect of the development of the Lignite Project in Neiveli. The Government will certainly look into the matter and see how they can take advantage of this offer.

" He also referred to the deteriorating situation in Ceylon. It is bad, Sir, on account of the aggressive attitude taken by the Ceylon Prime Minister. But I would like to tell the House that this Government are fully aware of the position and the Government of India are not only seized of this situation but have been taking all the necessary steps in the matter. I should not say anything further at this stage.

6-10
p.m.

" Then, Sir, several hon. Members referred to the question of land reforms. The hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar very fervently pleaded for the landholder. He raised the question whether, when we had not taken up other spheres like industries, we should take land alone for reform. I would like to point out to him and to other hon. Members of this House that land, unlike other things, (and like air and water) has been created by Nature for the benefit of all people. Land is not made by anybody. Land might have been reclaimed or improved, but it is there. Land has not been made by any holder of the land or by any other. Land is created by Nature. Water is there. Air is there. The ceiling fan is there. But to the extent the fan is used to get air, one has to pay for it. In the same manner, land is there. That is why we take land. Houses have to be built. An industry has to be built. But the land for them is there. That is the distinction between land and other spheres. Therefore it is that in all countries land is taken up for equitable distribution for the best use. Of course I do agree that there must be sympathy for the holder of the land who has been cultivating it all along. But more than sympathy, there must be justice to the tiller who has been mainly responsible for the production. The hon. Member Sri Gurusundaram Row waxed eloquent about the Socialistic pattern of society which this Government were seeking to create. It cannot be of course the pattern to his liking. If we are obliged to take up land reforms in piecemeal, it is because of certain constitutional difficulties. It was asked, ' How could there be any constitutional difficulties when other States had gone ahead with the land reforms? ' I do not exactly know, and I am sure other hon. Members do not exactly know what is exactly being done in other States. But I would like to point out here, so far as this State is concerned, the recent amendment to the Constitution to enable the acquisition of property does not solve our difficulties. That amendment refers to estates, and under the law prevailing in this State, land does not come under

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'estate'. Therefore, we have to examine further and see how we can proceed with the reform as proposed by us—a comprehensive land reform without any offence to the Constitution. We have been addressing the Planning Commission of the Government of India. The Constitution might have also to be amended. I do remember the views expressed by the Leader of the Opposition about the frequent changes in the Constitution that are sought to be introduced. But when they are necessary and inevitable and when such changes are in the interests of the people for whom the Constitution is intended, one should not mind making changes in the Constitution.

"An objection has been raised to the proposed levy of two annas in the rupee on land revenue and to the Bill that is proposed to be introduced in the Legislature. Some Members wondered whether it was in accordance with the Socialistic pattern ideal that a levy of two annas in the rupee was sought to be imposed. I remind them that those who hold land are very few—even though they may own one acre or two acres each—and those who do not have any property or any land at all, but still have to live on the land, are very many. Therefore, if the question of the Socialistic pattern ideal should be raised, I should say that it is in accordance with that we proceed to tax land and other things whenever we find it necessary.

"Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar referred to the projects that were being constructed and said that they must be taken advantage of fully by the ryots. I can assure him that so far as this State is concerned, the ryots are taking the fullest advantage of the projects. So far as the Lower Bhavani Project is concerned, which I have seen myself, the ryots are eager to take the fullest advantage of the land that is brought under irrigation. Therefore there should be no difficulty about it.

"Several hon. Members, including Sri Raza Khan, referred to handlooms. I do agree with the new hon. Member from Coimbatore that we must take those measures that would permanently rehabilitate handloom weavers and the industry. In the meantime we have been taking several palliative measures. There was some criticism some time back that the cess fund that is made available by the Government of India to this State has not been fully taken advantage of. I would like to point out that this State has been doing its very best. While Rs. 33.10 lakhs was allotted by the Government of India for purposes of expenditure on various items in this State, Rs. 36.99 lakhs have been so far spent. We have taken up industrial co-operatives in Malabar. We have taken up housing schemes for the benefit of handloom weavers. I protest against the sweeping statement by one hon. Member that the carrying out of the scheme by the co-operative societies and the Co-operative Department has been a failure. I should maintain that the co-operative societies have been functioning fairly well so far as handloom weavers are concerned. But we do not ignore

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those who are outside the co-operative society. We are taking special efforts to adopt measures which would directly benefit the non-co-operative handloom weavers also.

“ The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition made one suggestion that when the questionnaire of the Language Commission comes to be answered by this Government, we might have the matter discussed in the legislature and then formulate the answers of this State. We shall certainly consider that suggestion.

“ On this vexed and unfortunate controversy over the B.C.G. vaccination, I may at once tell the House that the Government, with all their best intentions to serve the people and save the people, do not at all like this controversy. I can also tell the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition that my esteemed colleague, the Hon. the Minister for Health, will give the highest consideration to the suggestions—the sagacious advice—given by him (Leader of the Opposition).

“ The hon. Member Sri Raza Khan referred to the loan that is to be floated by the Government. Other hon. Members also have referred to it. The Hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition said that these loans must be utilised for constructive purposes and that they must be invested properly. I would like to remind him that even in the announcement of the loan, it has been stated that these loans are intended for the purpose of executing irrigation and power projects. I would also like to tell him that so far as electricity projects are concerned, there is the depreciation fund and there is also the sinking fund. Therefore, those who are likely to invest on these loans should have no hesitation, and I have no doubt, as has been expressed by several hon. Members in this House, they will give their support to the Government and to their endeavours in this House and outside and see that this loan is a great success. We have ventured to float a loan of Rs. 7 crores which is more than any other State has come forward to float. I do hope that this loan will be oversubscribed.

“ I do not want to take any more time of the House, Sir. I thank you for the indulgence you have shown me.”

6-20
p.m.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ May I ask whether M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. from Madras City will be allowed to submit their proposals for the improvement of the City of Madras in the matter of water supply? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Yes. The Madras Corporation has prepared a plan. There is the City Improvement Trust. The hon. Member can give his suggestions. They will certainly be considered.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ Then I withdraw my amendment, Sir.”

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The amendment of Sri Mohamed Raza Khan was withdrawn by leave of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' That an humble address be presented to the Governor that the Members of the Madras Legislative Council thank him for the Address delivered to the Members of the Legislature on the 1st August 1955.' "

The motion was carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I now adjourn the House till 3 p.m. tomorrow."

The House then adjourned.

III.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. Notification issued with G.O. No. 2017, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated the 7th June 1955, regarding rules made under the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Repayment of Debts) Act, 1955. [Laid on the table under section 10 (2) of the Act.]

2. G.O. No. 1885, Revenue, dated the 16th June 1955, regarding amendments to the Malabar Tenancy (Determination of Fair Rent) Rules, 1954. [Laid on the table under section 57 (3) of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929.]

3. Report of the District Revenue Administration Enquiry Committee, Volumes I and II.

4. G.O. No. 896, Revenue, dated the 15th March 1955, regarding the orders of Government on the recommendations of the District Revenue Administration Enquiry Committee issued up to the 1st August 1955.